THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

*July 19, 1941*

## Straws in Wind of the Far East Crisis

An Editorial

# Sale of British Properties

BY JOHN AHLERS

# Matsuoka 'On the Spot'

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

# China's Youngest Province

BY C. Y. W. MENG

## Nanking Admits Wang Trip was Failure

An Editorial

VOLUME 97 PRICE 80 CENTS (in China) NUMBER 7

# FLUID SMOOTHNESS ...SMART NEW STYLE

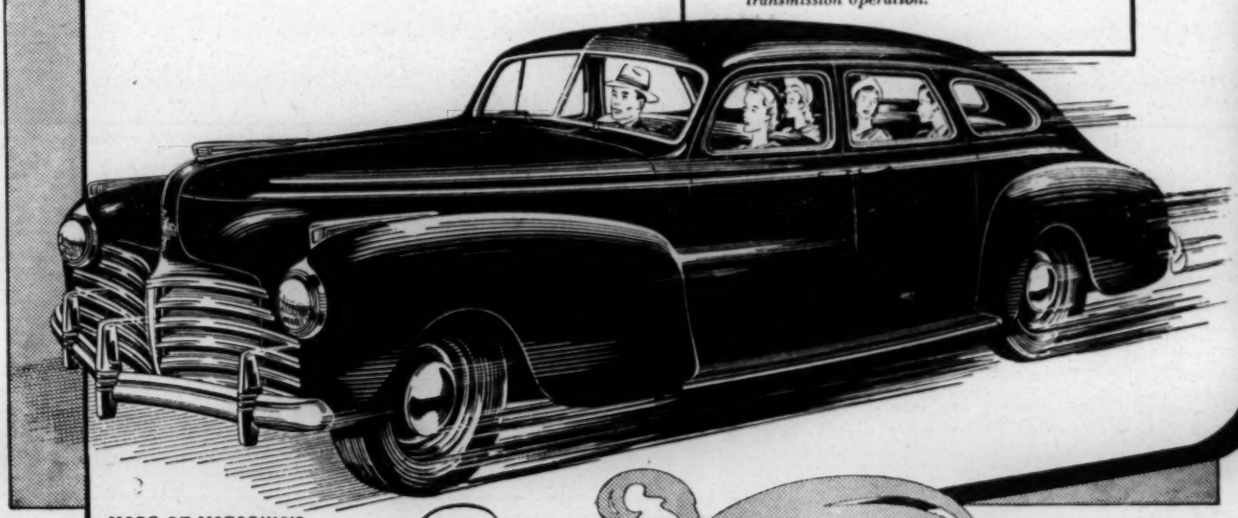
controls and hardware . . . a full-floating comfort ride . . . mighty, multiple-carburetion "Spitfire" engines developing a whirlwind of power! . . . And Fluid Drive* with Vacamatic Transmission* to provide the dreamlike smoothness of power cushioned by oil—with the benefits of semi-automatic gear shifting plus full car control! Try Chrysler driving for exciting, satisfying motoring!

**Available at slight extra cost for some models. Standard on others.*

HERE is a combination of features that makes motoring exciting and interesting all over again: long, low bodies with rakish windshields . . . long, sweeping rear panels . . . space-flared streamlining . . . seats up to five feet wide . . . gem-like instrument panels, steering wheels,

**FLUID DRIVE ... WITH VACAMATIC TRANSMISSION**

*Fluid Drive may be secured with Vacamatic Transmission to provide the benefits of smooth, fluid power-flow and semi-automatic transmission operation.*



MORE OF MOTORING'S GOOD THINGS FIRST!

CHRYSLER

C-14A

*Distributors:*

**SALES**
**80 Avenue Edward VII**
**Telephone 13083**

Mark Eccody FEDERAL INC. U.S.A.

*After We Sell—WE SERVE*

**SERVICE**
**408 Rue Bourgeat**
**Telephone 72200**

# The woman's favorite, too, for fine home movies

● Designed so it can be loaded with the eyes shut . . . no threading . . . just slip in the film magazine and close the cover. Capable of taking fine movies, indoors or out any time, in black and white, or in full-color Kodachrome. No wonder Magazine Cine-Kodak is the favorite 16mm. movie camera with women. And its handsome appearance, fine f/1.9 lens (with seven accessory lenses), three speeds, etc., appeal as well to men who appreciate exceptional versatility. Your Kodak dealer will gladly demonstrate Magazine Cine-Kodak's features.

**EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY**

185 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai

**MAGAZINE CINÉ-KODAK**

● Film comes in magazines, which means 3 seconds of effortless loading and interchangeability any time without loss of time or film.

# 廣東銀行
## 有限公司

# THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG)

**HEAD OFFICE:** HONGKONG

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL - - - - - - - - - | HK$7,761,220.00 |
| GENERAL RESERVE - - - - - - - - - | HK$2,800,000.00 |

**BRANCHES:** SHANGHAI HANKOW CANTON TOISHAN BANGKOK

**SUBSIDIARIES:** SAN FRANCISCO MACAU

*Agents in all principal cities of the world.*

*Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.*

**SHANGHAI OFFICE:** 52 NINGPO ROAD

# China's Best

美麗牌香烟

# My Dear

CIGARETTES

*A leading product of*

HWA CHING
TOBACCO CO., LTD.

SOLD
EVERYWHERE

利凡命

LIVEMIN

*All Over The City*

WOMEN ARE SAYING:

"LIVEMIN *is the general tonic for blood regeneration*"

Livemin, liver extract from the raw liver of calf, is the excellent tonic for pernicious Anaemia, Leucocy-themia, Obstetrics, Gynecology, Cachexia in children or aged, Neurasthenia, Digestive Disorders, etc.

*Prepared by*

THE NEW ASIATIC
CHEMICAL WORKS, LTD.

1095 Sinza Road, Shanghai

# What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of *The China Weekly Review*.

## U.S.S.R. AND CHINA

*To the Editor:*

After the outbreak of the German-Soviet war, I have always been of opinion that the Soviet Union is in the same position like that of China four years ago. Four years ago, Japan, the notorious forerunner of aggression, seized territories from China by force and coerced her to accept harsh terms which would have reduced China to a vassal state of the Island Empire.

Prior to that, China had endured humiliation and had tried her best to save peace in the Far East in the hope that Japan might not gamble her national future by resorting to force. But later on after realizing that Japan's bloody lust for annexation of her neighboring country could not be satisfied by further concessions and that China was actually driven to her extreme, the Chinese Government, army and people started the war of resistance with a grim determination under the guidance of General Chiang Kai-shek. And now the war has entered upon its fifth year, with the Japanese military machine being deeply bogged down on various fronts and China becoming stronger than ever though war-torn and devastated.

Two weeks ago, same as Japan did to China, Germany tried to force Soviet Union to accept demands which, according to general conjectures, would have reduced Soviet Union to a Nazi tool with which to fight Britain and the rest of the world. Even though Stalin might have thought of appeasing Hitler in the hope that the latter might not provoke a war on the Soviet Union, yet at the last moment he realized that only by rebuffing Nazism could the bulwark of socialism be preserved and safeguarded. So, the fight broke out. And it will be a prolonged war; probably, a war as long as that in China, as the Soviet Union has determined to fight the Nazis to the bitterest end.

Therefore, China and Soviet Union are two friends facing the similar situation and fighting the same war. The former is resisting the aggressor in the east, while the latter is combatting the invader in the west. Doubtless it is most onportune for them to cooperate and help each other in this common struggle against aggression.

Secondly, United States who are claiming to exert her every possible effort to keep this world safe for democracy, and Britain who is also fighting the Nazis, should not hesitate to deliver aid to China as well as the Soviet Union; because they are fighting not only for her own existence and independence but also for the democracies of the world. Just think of that if China and Soviet Union fail to beat their enemies because of lack of aid from the rest of the democracies. Japan and the Nazis would succeed in exploiting these two great countries for their forthcoming battle intended to dominate the entire world. Thus, democracies should not think that the outbreak of the German-Soviet war and the continuation of the China war would given them a temporary relief. Should they hesitate to help China and Soviet Union at the present juncture, they would be bound to face a much more perilous situation in the nearest future.

HARRY YOUNG

Shanghai, July 10, 1941

## DISTINCTLY CHILLY

*To the Editor:*

The President is having a hard time working up the necessary public support for the idea of going to war. Though most people are willing to see all aid to Britain and China, as long as they want to fight, the public remain distinctly chilly to the idea of entering the war ourselves.

Some think Britain has already lost the war and that we cannot recover Europe for her. Others think a negotiated peace would result if America did not enter the war. Lindbergh & Co. want us to withdraw from Europe completely and concentrate on consolidating power in North and South America, absorbing Canada, Australia and New Zealand, while the Nazis run Europe. In the interstices of these opinions are many variations.

Labor on the whole is anti-war and there is quite a lot of Nazi and Communist influence therein which, each for its own ends, is working against American intervention. The complex of opposition taken altogether is large enough and important enough to compel the President to move cautiously, even after his unlimited emergency declaration.

We are entering the war by undeclared methods and I don't think a declaration of war is likely to come until Britain is invaded, when it probably will be necessary in order to justify American occupation of Britain's holdings within our reach.

S. E.

New York City,
June 2, 1941

## JULY FOURTH EGG

*To the Editor:*

I was interested in observing a curious news item which was published originally in the **Chung Hwa Jih Pao**, which, as you know is Wang Ching-wei's personal newspaper. It appears that among a number of hens owned by Z. L. Sen, owner of the Hontai Rice Shop in Lane Moh-Kai, outside West Gate, Sungkiang, is a hen which laid an egg, suddenly, on July 4, in the night, that was larger than a baby goat, and was very heavy. The report was brought to Shanghai by an unknown man, who recently returned from that place. He


THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

J. B. POWELL, *Editor and Publisher*
C. FRANK GLASS, WENDELL FURNAS,
HOH CHIH-HSIANG, *Assistant Editors.*
C. Y. W. MENG, S. T. HSIEH, *Correspondents*
F. K. CHAO, *Business Manager;* TRYPHON V. KU, *Advertising Manager*
JAMES Y. M. WU, *Circulation Manager*


## Index for July 19, 1941

### Editorial Paragraphs


Straws In The Wind Of The Far Eastern Crisis ..... 199
Nanking Press Admits Failure of Wang's Second Tokyo Trip 201
Nazi-Soviet War Has Put Matsuoka 'On the Spot' ..... 202


### Special Articles


The Recent Sales of British Properties in China ..... 203
Three Marshals Named to Lead Russian Armies Against Nazis 208
Nazi Troops Press Deeper Into Soviet Territory As Russia, Britain Join in an Alliance ..... 210
China's Youngest Province Now a Productive Area ..... 214
Large Consignments of Red Cross Supplies Now En Route to China ..... 216
The Pawn Ticket Racket in S'hai ..... 217


### Departments


What People Are Saying ..... 197
Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War ..... 222
Who's Who in China ..... 223
Men and Events ..... 224
New Books of Interest in the Far East ..... 227



PUBLISHED AT NO. 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE. POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN, ADD $3.00 TO COVER EXTRA POSTAGE TO HONGKONG, SOUTH SEAS FIFTEEN DOLLARS STRAITS CURRENCY. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES EIGHT DOLLARS U.S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U.S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917. BY AIR-MAIL TO CHUNGKING AND ELSEWHERE IN WEST, NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST CHINA THE RATE, INCLUDING POSTAGE, IS $188.00 A YEAR OR $70.00 FOR A HALF-YEAR.

CONTENTS OF PREVIOUS ISSUES OF THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW MAY BE FOUND IN THE "INTERNATIONAL INDEX TO PERIODICALS." COPIES OF WHICH ARE ON FILE IN MOST STANDARD LIBRARIES.

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA OR ABROAD SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."



ALL EDITORIAL, TEXT AND OTHER MATERIAL IN THE WEEKLY ISSUES OF THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW IS COPYRIGHTED UNDER CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION NO. 9953 ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

said the egg was still stored in Mr. Sen's house. I wonder if there is any significance in this story from Wang's paper.

H. C. CHU

Nanchiao, Honhehsien,
July 12, 1941

## LATE BUT WELCOME

*To the Editor:*

I am a sincere reader of your magazine. Although Shanghai is not very far from here, it is made remote by the Japanese blockade. Before the hostilities it required no more than five days for a letter to reach Shansi from Shanghai. Today I receive **The Review** about three weeks after publication. But even this is quicker than the service between here and Chungking.

Your magazine is very welcome. It is interesting and contains precious information not to be found in magazines and newspapers published in my native language. I hope to continue receiving it, even though late.

YUNG MING-YIN

Tunliu Chung-ts, Shansi,
June 21, 1941

## EXTRATERRITORIALITY

*To the Editor:*

Extraterritoriality is a relic of the Middle Ages which was planted in China in 1842 with the signing of the Treaty of Nanking between Great Britain and China. Other Powers took the cue and forced China to concede similar privileges.

China is still weighed down by this bondage. But she has remained true to the treaties which she signed and has never attempted to abrogate them unilaterally, although there is ample precedent for such action in modern times.

Prior to the Sino-Japanese hostilities, the Chinese government proposed to the Powers that they relinquish their rights under the unequal treaties. All save Japan agreed to do so. Now it is reported that Great Britain and the United States have expressed their readiness to relinquish such rights after the war and the Chinese people are very glad to hear this.

China's four years' resistance to Japan proves that she is a great nation. She will be glad to receive and absorb Western civilization if treated as an equal. We therefore hope that the proposal to abolish extraterritoriality will be realized as soon as possible.

MU WEN-FU

Chungking, July 3, 1941

## CORRECTION

*To the Editor:*

The phrase "within the aegis of the 'New Order in East Asia'" is not very accurate English (**The Review**, July 12, page 168—"The Market in Nanking for Stolen Cars"). The word "aegis" means "shield"—so "under" would be better than "within."

IRREPRESSIBLE PEDAGOGUE

Soochow, July 12, 1941

### AMERICAN STOCK AND COMMODITY QUOTATIONS

**July 16, 1941**

*STOCKS*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amer. Locomotive | 14¼ |
| Amer. Waterworks | 4⅞ |
| Anaconda Copper | 28½ |
| Bethlehem Steel | 74¾ |
| Chrysler | 56 |
| Elec. Bond & Sh. | 2⅜ |
| Gen. Motors | 38⅝ |
| Goodyear T. & R. | 18¼ |
| Gt. Nthrn. Rly., pfd. | 26¾ |
| Lockheed Aircraft | 26 |
| Mont. Ward | 36½ |
| N. Y. Central | 13 |
| Texas Corp | 42⅛ |
| U. S. Steel | 57⅝ |

*COMMODITIES*

| | |
|---|---|
| New York Cotton, July | 15.55/55 |
| New York Rubber, Sept. | 22.02B |
| New York Hides, Dec. | 14.45/46 |
| Chicago Wheat July | 103¼/103⅜ |
| Chicago Corn, July | 73½B |
| New York Sugar, No. 4, Sept. | 1.21½B/22A |

*B—Bid. A—Asked.*

Because the Tissot watch has nothing to fear from electro-magnetism, you can depend upon it for the truthful time on all occasions.

A new technique in watch construction enables the Tissot to resist electro-magnetism, which is the cause of two out of five watch repairs.

Ordinary watches are apt to become magnetized when brought within the vicinity of even the simplest electrical appliances.

The turn of a switch on your radio, the lifting of a telephone, are sufficient to cause an ordinary watch to go out of order.

The Tissot non-magnetic watch cannot be affected by electro-magnetism, however, and will remain accurate under the severest conditions.

Why not be a witness to Tissot's dependability? Wear a Tissot and judge for yourself!

*Ask to see the fine range of Tissot watches for ladies and gentlemen (wrist and pocket models) on sale at all high class jewellers and department stores.*

Tissot

THE NON-MAGNETIC WATCH OF GUARANTEED QUALITY

Sole Agents: CROBEST LTD. 320 Kiangse Road.


### NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK EXCHANGE RATES

**Shanghai Rate of Exchange, during July 11—17, 1941**

| | Fri. | Sat. | Mon. | Tue. | Wed. | Thur. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demand Selling rate on N.Y. ... ... U.S.$1. | =Sh.$19.27 | =Sh.$19.04 | =Sh.$19.04 | =Sh.$19.04 | =Sh.$19.04 | =Sh.$18.82 |
| Demand Buying rate on N.Y. ... ... U.S.$1. | =Sh.$18.82 | =Sh.$18.60 | =Sh.$18.60 | =Sh.$18.60 | =Sh.$18.60 | =Sh.$18.39 |
| Demand Selling rate on London ... £1-0-0 | =Sh.$75.29 | =Sh.$74.56 | =Sh.$74.56 | =Sh.$74.56 | =Sh.$74.56 | =Sh.$73.84 |
| Demand Buying rate on London ... £1-0-0 | =Sh.$72.45 | =Sh.$71.77 | =Sh.$71.77 | =Sh.$71.77 | =Sh.$71.77 | =Sh.$71.11 |

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

**Selling rate during July 11—17, 1941**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai $100. equals Yen ... ... ... ... | 22 | 22 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22½ |
| Shanghai $100. equals Guilders ... ... ... | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ |
| Shanghai $100. equals Rupees ... ... ... | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 18 |
| Shanghai $100. equals Pesos ... ... ... ... | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10⅝ |
| Shanghai $100. equals Hongkong $ ... ... | 21⅛ | 21¼ | 21⅜ | 21½ | 21⅜ | 21⅝ |

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
密勒氏評論報
中華郵政特准掛號認為新聞紙類
Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

Vol. 97 Shanghai, Saturday, July 19, 1941 No. 7

# STRAWS IN THE WIND OF THE FAR EASTERN CRISIS

ONLY a wizard could predict with any accuracy the direction in which Japan will strike next. While assiduously engaged in planning the coming move, the Japanese government is keeping its own counsel, and the Japanese press has been assigned the role of covering up the tracks as far as possible by alternate or simultaneous verbal attacks on all Japan's rivals, actual or potential, with the single exception of—Soviet Russia. These attacks, during the past week and more, have been handed out with a singular prodigality and generously mixed with threats of dire Japanese action if the expansionist plans of Dai Nippon encounter active obstruction.

The omission of Soviet Russia from the list of countries receiving verbal castigation from the kept Japanese press undoubtedly is significant. In the light of the past conduct of the Axis powers, of which Japan is one, an observer would be entitled to conclude, at least tentatively, that current Japanese plottings are directed against Soviet Russia. Until the very moment that he unleashed his armies against the Soviet borders, Chancellor Hitler and his propagandists kept up a barrage of fulmination against Great Britain and the United States, with not a single word directed against the country Hitler was planning to strike down. Japan, it must be presumed, had learned something of the Nazi techinique of preparing military campaigns.

Yet it would be a mistake to assume that a final and irrevocable decision has been reached in Tokyo. The wild flailing of the Japanese propaganda machine may be a deliberate campaign designed to cover preparations for war against Soviet Russia, but it also, and to quite a considerable degree, reflects the confusion of Japanese policy and the fact that even if a final choice has in fact been made, events may force a modification. Whether Japan attacks Soviet Russia in the East continues largely to depend on the degree of Soviet success in withstanding Hitler's drive in the West.

With Hitler well on the way to conquering European Russia, Japan would find the temptation to strike at the Soviet Maritime Province and at Outer Mongolia well-nigh irresistible. But here she might well encounter resistance from the United States, for American policy frowns on any Japanese territorial acquisitions in the neighborhood of Alaska. If she became embroiled with the United States, Japan would immediately be cut off from vital American supplies, notably petroleum, which she could then only secure in the Netherlands East Indies. Thus, from sheer necessity, the Tokyo empire-builders would be unable to choose between a northward expansion and a southward expansion. The two would be closely interwoven.

## Japanese Cabinet Resigns

**The Japanese Cabinet headed by Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye tendered its resignation to the Emperor on the night of July 16. By imperial command, the Cabinet will remain in office for the time being, it was announced. In view of the "grave situation" confronting the country, Domei reported, the Emperor and Empress have broken their summer vacation at Hayama and returned to Tokyo.**

**Prince Konoye's Cabinet resigned exactly one year after its assumption of office, having succeeded the government of Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai on July 17, 1940. Official explanation for the resignation was the need to strengthen government policies in order to cope with serious international and domestic issues. Predicting a Cabinet change in an editorial on the morning of July 16, the Tokyo "Hochi" declared that the need of the hour was "to put Japan on a total war footing" and for this a stronger political leadership was necessary.**

**Outstanding events in Japan's history during the one-year-old Konoye administration were the dissolution of all political parties into a totalitarian state structure, which led to the creation of the National Service Association; conclusion of the Tripartite Alliance by which Japan bound herself to Germany and Italy; signature of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty with the Nanking Government of Wang Ching-wei; conclusion of the Soviet-Japanese pact of neutrality and non-aggression, which occurred on April 13 this year.**

JAPAN'S first sizeable move in the presently stalled southward expansion policy was the series of actions, military and diplomatic, which led to the virtual subjugation of the rich colony of French Indo-China. By force and threats of force, Japan took over the colony's air bases and forced the Hanoi administration to make economic concessions of a far-reaching character. Recent reports indicate, however, that the Hanoi agreements are not yielding all that Japan expected and accusations of bad faith are being heard in Tokyo.

The Tokyo newspapers started the ball rolling on July 12, when with singular unanimity they accused the Hanoi government of failure to live up to the spirit of the trade agreement with Japan in respect to rice shipments. Hanoi, it was complained, was restricting such shipments to Japan. They also charged Hanoi with failure to suppress anti-Japanese and pro-Chungking activities by Chinese residents of Indo-China, and failure to suppress anti-Japanese articles in French newspapers. Additional complaints were that the Hanoi authorities were censoring translations of Japanese news broadcasts while freely permitting large write-ups of Chungking radio reports, and that Annamites friendly to Japan were being made victims of severe measures. Yet another complaint was that Hanoi continued to accord recognition to diplomatic representatives of the Chinese government at Chungking, and that preferential treatment was accorded rice shipments to Chungking while recognition was witheld from trade agents of the "National Government" at Nanking.

In the midst of the press tirades, Mr. Koh Ishii, spokesman of the Cabinet Information Board in Tokyo, told a press conference on July 11 that "relations between Japan and Indo-China are good." This statement was made in reply to a German correspondent who drew attention to the press campaign against Indo-China. The Japanese newspapers, said Mr. Ishii, had been referring to "isolated cases" of complaint. Nothing daunted, the same newspapers, as if they had received their cue on the quiet, continued the barrage of criticism of the Hanoi government.

The *Japan Times & Advertiser* declared that if this "alarming picture" were only half true, Japan would be justified in taking "adequate measures for protecting its own interests." The anti-Japanese course of the French

Indo-China authorities, the paper said, was evident also in certain activities in neighboring Thailand. Chungking, without any restraint from Hanoi was attempting to "undermine peace and the foundation for goodwill which Japan cemented through arbitration of the Thailand-French Indo-China border dispute." Consequently there existed a need for Hanoi "to control subversion and remove such influences as might provoke trouble with Japan."

The Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi* published a dispatch from Hanoi on July 14 charging that Britain and America were making "great efforts to prevent further growth of Japanese influence in French Indo-China." The British and American motive was said to be fear that further strengthening of the Japanese position in the French colony would be a menace to Singapore, the Philippines and the Netherlands East Indies.

*

AUTHORITATIVE sources in London, *United Press* reported on July 13, are closely watching developments in connection with French Indo-China and are particularly interested in Japan's complaint that Annamites of the pro-Japanese persuasion are being persecuted by the French colonial authorities. "The story has a familiar ring," they declared.

That Japan is determined to extract the maximum from the economic agreements which she forced Hanoi to sign was indicated in *Domei* reports from Tokyo on July 11 and 14. These reports said that the semi-official South Seas Trade Association, by authority of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, has designated 29 additional Japanese firms to act as agents in five channels of trade between Japan and the French colony. These firms are to handle newsprint, paint and cosmetics, bean products, coal and explosives.

It remains to be seen whether trade will now develop to Japan's satisfaction. Hitler failed to get what he wanted from Soviet Russia despite his trade agreements with Moscow. This was in part due to Soviet inability to deliver more; in part to a natural Soviet desire to conserve its own resources. Similar factors are doubtless at work in French Indo-China. Will Japan emulate the German example and send her troops plunging into the French colony to force compliance with economic agreements which the French colony undoubtedly finds burdensome? The answer to this question seems to depend on the further development of the international situation. But the Japanese list of complaints is quite significant. Tokyo is preparing a "case" for new aggression.

Possibly with a view to strengthening its position with the native population, the Hanoi government on July 13 published an order-in-council by the governor-general, setting up a new Federal Council of 25 members. *Reuter* described the move as an effort to "broaden the basis of government to give natives more say." But there is no suggestion of democracy here, because all 25 members are to be appointed by government decree on recommendation of the provincial authorities. The Indo-China press, in fact, compared the new Federal Council to the National Council of France, a self-perpetuating dictatorial body, and pointed out that its discussions will not necessarily be made public. In short, the Hanoi authorities want a counter-weight to Japanese pressure and seek it in the people over whom they rule, but they are not prepared to give the people any real control.

*

THAILAND has also been in the political spotlight lately, but not to the same extent as French Indo-China. The Bangkok government, it seems, is playing the game of diplomacy with Japan and Britain at the same time. The British rather demonstratively invited a Thai military mission to visit Singapore for inspection, and Thailand, just as demonstratively accepted the invitation. The leader of the mission, Lieut.-Col. Luang Sura Narong, told *Reuter* in Singapore that "Thailand has always been and still is anxious to remain best friends with her best friend, Britain. It is a long-standing friendship which we sincerely hope will never break." He also expressed the hope that Thailand would be invited to send a military mission to Burma and India.

Meanwhile, Japan is well represented on a commission which is to attempt delimitation of the Thailand-French Indo-China border in terms of the armistice between those two countries which was reached last May 9 on Japanese initiative. Tokyo regards with apprehension the evidence of continuing Thai-British friendship and reports have been published in Tokyo that Britain has concentrated 130,000 troops in Burma and Malaya, along Thailand's frontiers. This is represented as a threat to Thailand's independence. Tokyo also reported that a branch of the British Ministry of Economic warfare had been opened in the British legation at Bangkok.

Britain and the United States are both skeptical of Thailand's fence-sitting policy. This is shown, among other things, in the continued American refusal to release 20 American bombing planes ordered by Bangkok and detained at Manila for the past five months. According to *Domei*, Bangkok is demanding immediate delivery or refund of the 200,000 *bahts* paid as a deposit on the planes.

*

BURMA continues to figure prominently in the complex pattern of Far Eastern rivalries. The governor of that British colony, Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, declared at Rangoon on July 14 that "the Burmese are ready"—presumably for war. Since Japan is the only possible threat to Burma, his remark was aimed at Tokyo. The aforesaid Tokyo reports that British troops had been concentrated on the Thailand borders to the number of 130,000 originated with the official Italian news agency, Stefani. Among them, this source declared, were 25,000 men belonging to the armed forces of the Chungking government.

It is to be doubted whether there are any Chinese troops in Burma, but China's interest in Burma's defense is obvious, because this territory represents the country's only important remaining route to the world outside. Under Japanese attack or occupation the Burma highway and the Burma-Yunnan railway (in construction) would both cease to function as supply lines for this country. The *Chinese-American Daily News* in Shanghai, on July 13, went so far as to suggest that the United States should send troops to occupy the Burma section of the Burma highway in order to protect it against a possible Japanese attack. Occupation of Iceland by American forces could serve as precedent for such action, the paper said.

*

HIGHLIGHTING the Far Eastern situation this past week or so have been repeated assertions in Japan that Great Britain and China, with American concurrence, have concluded a military alliance directed against Japan. These reports elicited denials from both London and Chungking, while Washington remained silent. Despite the denials, the Japanese press has continued to harp on the subject. Mr. Koh Ishii, deputy spokesman of the Cabinet Information Board in Tokyo, told the correspondent of the *North-China Daily News* that rumors of such an alliance had not been confirmed, "but should they be well-founded, it would be a very unfriendly act by Britain."

The Tokyo *Yomiuri* on July 13, in a Rome dispatch quoting the Ankara radio, "reported" without confirma-

tion that the Soviet Union had secretly joined an "Anglo-American plot" for the encirclement of Japan and had already agreed to offer Kamchatka air bases for possible use by American planes. And Major Kumetaro Tominaga, of the War Ministry Press Bureau in Tokyo, charged that America and Britain, the "dictator-democracies," were professing friendship for China, "this puny sister democracy," only in order to "exploit China as a tool in fighting Japan."

But Japan, like Horatio of old, is not dismayed. According to the Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi* (July 12), she will "without hesitation overcome any obstacles offered by foreign powers in the way of the program for a peaceful southward expansion" and will employ her entire strength to realize this aim, undeterred by the concerted efforts of Britain, the United States and Chungking to encircle her.

*

SINCE Kamchatka, the Soviet province in northeastern Asia, has come into the general picture, it is of interest to note that the Japanese assertion that Moscow had offered use of Kamchatka air bases to the United States apparently hinged on a speech delivered in Washington on July 7 by Mr. Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator and former High Commissioner for the Philippines.

Mr. McNutt was addressing the Chinese colony in Washington on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Sino-Japanese war and in the course of his remarks said that "the United States certainly should not permit the line of islands from Kamchatka to Borneo to stand as a military or naval barrier between the United States and Asia. In unfriendly hands such a barrier could block forever our trade and intercourse with China and the Netherlands East Indies."

In reporting the speech, *United Press* said it had aroused speculation as to whether Mr. McNutt's words reflected the attitude of the Administration, in the event Japan moves to collaborate with Germany in attacking Soviet Russia, particularly if Japan obstructs promised delivery of American aid to the Soviets—which could only be sent by way of Vladivostok and smaller ports in Kamchatka.

Then came the Japanese allegation that Moscow had agreed to cede Kamchatka air bases to the United States. It drew denials from both Washington and Moscow. Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles characterized the allegation as "obvious German propaganda" designed to create differences between the United States and Japan. There had been no discussion of Kamchatka bases between Moscow and Washington, he asserted. The Soviet Information Bureau in Moscow took the same line. Its chief, S. A. Lozovsky, declared that the allegation was a "sheer invention" intended to worry Japan and get her to intervene in the German-Soviet war.

The puppet press in Nanking naturally had to have its say. Declared the *Central Press Service*: "The present threat to the security of the Pacific is not Japan's northward advance, but America's ambitions in the eastern part of Soviet Russia. If America extends her naval and air bases from the Aleutian Islands to Vladivostok, the entire Pacific will be placed under her control, thus confronting Japan with a serious threat. This constitutes part of America's plan for world domination. However, Japan cannot permit America to extend its influence far into East Asia, especially the northern part of East Asia, in order to complete the encirclement of Japan."

The puppet agency did not venture to explain how American occupation of Vladivostok—if it ever took place—would place the entire Pacific under American control, or "complete" the "encirclement" of Japan. Geography and strategy, it seems, are not among the strong points of the Nanking scribes.

# Nanking Press Admits Failure Of Wang's Second Tokyo Trip

Chow Fu-hai, who holds at least three posts in the Nanking Government—Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, Minister of Finance, and Chairman of the Nanking Central Reserve Bank—returned to Nanking on Tuesday of this week from his trip to Tokyo. Mr. Chow went to Tokyo with Wang Ching-wei and other officials of the Nanking regime, but did not return with them three weeks ago. It was announced that Mr. Chow had remained over in Tokyo in order to arrange the details of the Y.300,000,000 loan which Japan allegedly had advanced to Nanking through the Yokohoma Specie Bank, which bank, incidentally, is the depositary of Chiniese customs funds, which have been sequestered by the Japanese Army since the occupation of Shanghai in 1937.

Another announced reason for Mr. Chow's longer sojourn in the Japanese capital was that he was making arrangement with the Japanese military authorities for the circulation of the notes of his Central Reserve Bank. Several hundred millions of these notes were printed when the bank was started several months ago, but only about $40,000,000 have been circulated. Large quantities of the notes which were dumped on the other Chinese banks were simply placed in the vaults of the said banks—and they are still there.

A major reason (aside from the lack of collateral) for the failure of the Central Reserve Bank, has been the opposition of the Japanese military authorities. Since the Japanese Army (like the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin of Manchurian fame) operates its own printing presses, it did not want the Nanking people to mess up the situation with still another unsecured note issue. The Japanese Army, incidentally, has issued so many millions of "Military Yen" in the Yangtsze Valley that they have ceased to print serial numbers on the notes.

But to get back to Wang Ching-wei's trip, or rather, second trip to Tokyo, there never was any clear statement of his purpose. Chungking said it was "another begging expedition," and if that was the purpose, sufficient has appeared in the Nanking press to indicate that the expedition was a failure. The *Kuo Min Hsin Wen*, on Tuesday of this week, declared that the "economic questions" which Nanking was discussing with Japan constituted the foundation of Nanking's national economy, and that "any independent nation must have a unified currency system, sovereign rights over foreign trade and a coordinated system of productive enterprises."

Continuing, the editorial in the Wang organ said that Great Britain, in the past hundred years, had encroached on China's rights, but China had escaped becoming a colony. But Japan, continued the editorial, "has done something that Britain has never done in China . . . (however) we can still secure some basic economic terms from Japan . . . as the Peace Treaty clearly stipulates that 'each country shall respect the other's natural and original characteristics'". The Nanking organ then mentioned five basic elements, which are revealing in that they probably were the chief subjects of discussion between Wang and various members of the Tokyo Government. The five points were:

**1—Expand areas for the circulation of the new legal tender by deciding the relationship between Central Reserve notes, Japanese military scrip and Federal Reserve (Tientsin) bank notes.**

**2—Clarify the relations between the Central Reserve Bank and local banks, including the North China Federal Rserve Bank.**

**3—Restore authority over foreign remittances to the Central Reserve Bank.**

**4—Restore to China her independent power over productive enterprises.**

**5—Return to China her railways and organs of foreign trade (control of customs houses).**

The Nanking organ concluded with the pessimistic statement that while this transitional period was not the time for attaining nation-wide peace, it also "was no time for the extension of occupation either."

Of further interest in this connection was an editorial in the *Shanghai Evening Post* (July 9) to the following effect:

**"It does little good for outsiders to heckle Japan about her policies and actions in China. Such calamity-howlers are simply written off as 'insincere' and told to go peddle their peanuts. It would be interesting, therefore, to know how Japanese officials hope to explain to their own nationals**

sharp and biting criticisms of those same policies and actions when they are uttered by stooges close to Mr. Wang Ching-wei himself.

"Not long ago Mr. Chou Fu-hai, Mr. Wang's right bower, sounded off in no uncertain terms about what Japan was doing wrong in China. It made an impressive indictment, needless to say, and now Mayor Chen has come across with another bill of complaints which is carried by the Wang 'Central Press Service.' Here's what the Mayor has to say:

"Japanese policy is not understandable to the Chinese. Not even one Chinese, not even those living or studying in Japan, knows anything about the Japanese demands on China. That is why the Chinese are all suspicious of the Japanese. How can they cooperate with each other under these circumstances....We must use facts and deeds instead of mere words to remove the suspicions between the two countries ....I hope the Japanese will understand clearly the problem of China's national existence, without which other conditions are of no use....I hope the Japanese will reconsider seriously the problem of economic control on the principle of friendliness. Peace depends not only on the conclusion of the war but also on our cooperation in building the New Order of East Asia. If China could not exist she would be a burden instead of a help to Japan....It is most deplorable to note that so many bad characters and evil practices have reappeared. Most people think that China should lag behind and remain corrupt because Japan wants to see a backward and corrupt rather than a progressive China. Is this state of affairs conducive to Sino-Japanese peace? The more evil practices are restored the more apathetic will the Chinese people become towards Sino-Japanese peace, because they suspect the Japanese of trying to corrupt China....Perhaps I am too outspoken."

"It doesn't seem so to us, Mayor."

# Nazi-Soviet War Has Put Matsuoka 'On the Spot'

## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

*Note:—It was reported early this week that Japan's Foreign Minister had been ill for several days, was running a high fever, and had been obliged to cancel some official engagements, although he managed to confer with the Soviet ambassador for an hour and a half last Saturday. Perhaps Mr. Matsuoka's illness is of the diplomatic kind and presages his early departure from the Japanese Foreign Office as a first step in the new military adventure, northward or southward, which the Japanese militarists are itching to embark on.*

IN the middle of the afternoon of June 23, a messenger from the Japanese Foreign Office tiptoed to the front row of Tokyo's Kabuki-za, leaned across Wang Ching-wei, who was pretending to enjoy the classical Japanese drama going on before him, and whispered to Yosuke Matsuoka that Germany had invaded Russia. Despite the unproved rumor that Ambassador Oshima had tried vainly to come between Russia and Germany in Berlin, there is no evidence whatever that Matsuoka or any other Japanese on earth had been forewarned that Hitler would strike.

While bewildered Tokyo editors announced the news of the conflict with absolute objectivity, all fingers in the nation pointed accusingly at Matsuoka, the Axis homemaker who has repeatedly included Russia in his unholy family. For if Russia could be so cold-bloodedly betrayed by Hitler, could not the same thing also happen to Japan when that nation was no longer useful to him as a peaceful ally?

For a week, foreign office spokesmen withheld comment on the Soviet-German clash while they tried vainly to figure out whether or not Japan had been betrayed or blessed by Hitler. And while they dilly-dallied, Matsuoka's star faded and looked for a time as though it might slip below the horizon.

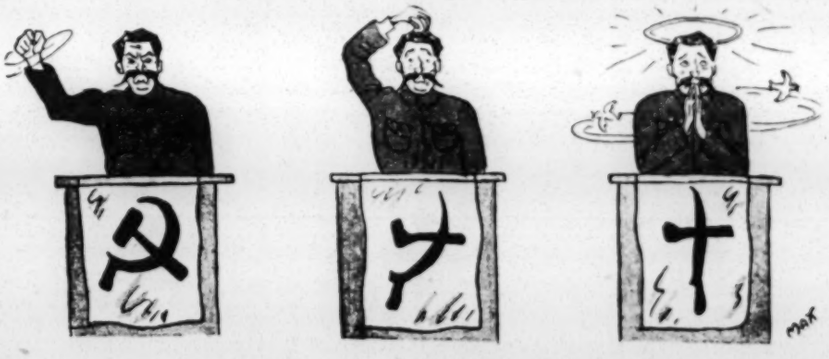
The outbreak of hostilities could not have come at a more disadvantageous time for Japan. A week before, Japan was talking handsomely of an attack on the Netherlands Indies. The British navy had been dashing madly around the Mediterranean to ferret out the next German move, and aid to the Indies had seemed especially impossible. Japan's relations with Russia had also reached their most fortunate stage since the two countries were allied against Germany in the last war.

But Hitler changed all that. His armies turned away from the Mediterranean, giving Britain an indefinite respite to concentrate her sea power anywhere she desires. The solemn non-agression pact which Japan had such a long and difficult time understanding and tolerating, was junked without any pretense of an excuse, and Japan found herself again on the outside looking in at the doings of her Nazi friends.

If Russia crumbles before the hitherto invincible Nazi war machine, Japan can realize tremendous gains in the Soviet Far East without risking a conflict with the American or British navies. By controlling the Maritime Province, there might be a permanent solution to the troublesome fishing problem. In Kamchatka there are priceless treasures; in Sakhalin there is precious oil; throughout the whole of the lands immediately available to Japanese conquest there is food and there are markets. The temptation to Japan must be strong, and the method of conquest must look increasingly practical.

Japan's attitude toward Russia has undergone several extreme changes in recent years. After the conquest of Manchukuo and the Chinese Eastern Railway swindle, the Russians concentrated a heavy force along the Amur River and gave Japan no peace for years. Between 1937 and 1939 the border was the most troubled in the world, and clashes between Japanese and Red Army forces were daily affairs. On two occasions pitched battles were fought in which tanks and planes played an active role. Then, in the summer of 1939, the Red Army decided to put a stop once and for all to the endless ineffectual scuffles that were robbing both armies of sleep and achieving little else. When a few shots were exchanged across the border, a full division or more of Soviet soldiers hurled themselves at the Japanese lines with tanks, flame-throwers and dive-bombers. As the Red forces drove 40 miles into Japanese-controlled territory, the world witnessed the first blitzkrieg. The Japanese were amazed and bewildered by the ferocity of the Russian attack. An admitted 18,000 Japanese troops fell dead or wounded while the Soviet lost only a handful of men. The battle at Nomonhan was the greatest military humiliation for

### "Strange and Sudden Change"



*Ostasiatischer Lloyd, (Nazi) Shanghai.*

**The first....the second....and third stage of the war.**

Japan since Taierhchwang and the Japanese fearfully admitted it.

An immediate truce was signed, and from September, 1939 until April, 1941 Japan was insistent on an even more thorough understanding with Russia. Matsuoka finally achieved what Japan was after when he met Stalin at the Moscow railway station on his way home from Berlin. The non-aggression pact drawn up by Molotov and the Japanese foreign minister leaves Japan no loopholes through which to escape to a position of belligerency against Russia. It says simply that if either nation is attacked by a third, the second party will maintain strict neutrality.

Japan, unlike some of her friends, has always endeavored to justify her aggressions on legal grounds. In the most subtle ways, Japan has gone ahead to commit international larcenies while keeping everything perfectly legal. And yet, it is inconceivable that the scrap of paper signed by Matsuoka in Moscow will prevent Japan from taking full advantage of Russia's misfortune.

Even before the Nazi attack on Russia, a strong movement under the leadership of the super-jingoist Araki faction was working for the overthrow of Matsuoka and his dreams of permanent peace with Russia. Although the Foreign Minister has held his own until the present, there is considerable indication that Japan is searching for an alibi to attack Russia even at this indecisive stage of the Hitler game.

From all reports that can be heard through the air-tight Russian censorship, the whole striking force of General Stern's Far Eastern Army is on the move to the west, leaving the Soviet Far East at the mercy of Japan. Stalin seems to realize that everything depends on a victory over Hitler, for if the Nazis reach the Urals, Russia will probably face disintegration, and Japan will profit anyway.

With Japan still officially neutral and "watching the situation calmly," few observers in Tokyo would be surprised to see the Japanese become the Wrong-Way Corrigans of the Far East, landing in Vladivostok after starting for Singapore, at the first sign of Russian weakening.

## THE RECENT SALES OF BRITISH PROPERTIES IN CHINA

BY JOHN AHLERS

ARE British economic and financial interests embarked upon a wholesale retreat from Japanese-occupied China, including Shanghai? Are past British policies of appeasing and accomodating the Japanese now being supplemented by accelerating economic withdrawal from the Far East's northern parts which Japan claims as her exclusive sphere of interest? These questions are of actual interest and require an answer in view of an increasing number of remarkable British selling-out transactions effected here at Shanghai as well as in North China in the very recent past.

The first half of July saw sales of British interests, mostly to Japanese groups, to the extent of a total exceeding £1,000,000. At Tientsin, shareholders of the Taku Tug & Lighter Company last week sanctioned the sale to Japanese interests, for the sum of £250,000, of their fleet of vessels and of their harbor properties. To the port of Tientsin, the second port in China and the most important one in Japan's immediate sphere of power in this country, this company means more than does the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Company to the port of Shanghai. For many decades, the Taku Tug & Lighter Company has held sway over the port of Tientsin and preserved the port as a primarily British interest. Badly harassed by the Japanese ever since the start of the present Sino-Japanese war, the company held out for four full years—only to surrender suddenly now.

The past two weeks brought interesting sales of British property at Shanghai, in this case in the field of real estate. Every Shanghailander knows how tenaciously the British used to cling to their landed property, especially on The Bund. Yet early July saw the sale to a Japanese group of the Glen Line Building at the corner of The Bund and Peking Road. The price obtained for the building has not been officially announced, but is said to have been in the neighborhood of U.S.$250,000. Another prominent British Bund property is also up for sale, and but for a hair's breadth would have been acquired last week by a semi-official Japanese shipping concern at about U.S.$350,000.

Other Shanghai British real estate has been sold recently to Chinese or Japanese interests. Central Properties, a holding company controlled by Sassoons, parted in consideration of U.S.$100,000 with the newspaper building at No. 160, Avenue Edward VII. This same company and Sassoons held between themselves on Bubbling Well Road a property adjacent to the Dalo Swimming Pool and opposite the British Country Club, and sold it for £35,000. And quite a series of yet further real estate properties held here by local and Hongkong British interests have been sold in the last few months. It would appear, indeed, that the recent great upswing in local real estate transactions was sustained chiefly by the alienation into Asiatic hands of British landed property.

Now these recent British sales follow upon the heel of earlier transactions with British China investments which also might be interpreted as indicating a policy of withdrawal. We all know how much of the present shortage of shipping space so badly felt here is due to the withdrawal from the run in the Far East, and at any rate to the north of Hongkong, of a great deal of British overseas and coastal bottom space. We read reports of prominent local British stock companies announcing the transfer of capital formerly operated here into the Sterling Bloc. We saw a prominent British company incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances even transfer its head office from the Crown Colony to Australia. Are we justified in adding all this up and concluding that the British are withdrawing?

Leaders of the local British business community insist that this is not the case. They point out that there is no reason to assume that the British authorities encourage any policy of economic and financial withdrawal from Japan's sphere of power in China, and that British business as a whole does not embark on any such policy of its own either. The withdrawal of a great deal of British shipping is explained by reference to the Empire's war time bottom space requirements. The transfer of Shanghai funds to Sterling Bloc investments is described as a mere precaution. Both measures are said to be merely temporary ones. The latest sales of British investments here to Japanese and Chinese interests are said to have been effected on their own merits, especially in view of the comparatively favorable prices obtained.

Real estate, it is true, today fetches at Shanghai the highest prices ever paid since the start of the Sino-Japanese war, and for good office and apartment buildings some 30 per cent more is being paid now than a year ago. In terms of British currency, most of the recently sold British properties here have indeed been disposed of at but slightly more than half the pre-war prices. But these properties mostly had been acquired and held on a Chinese dollar basis, and on that basis the recent sales produced a very substantial

book profit which the British interests concerned were eager to take. The Taku Tug & Lighter Company is also said to consider as satisfactory the price secured for its vessels and harbor installations.

As compared with the whole of British China investments, recently estimated by Mr. E. Kann at £135,000,000, all the sales effected since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war certainly do not amount to more than a few per cent. On the other hand, there have been substantial additions to these investments in the very face of the war. In Shanghai, quite a series of new British stock corporations incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances has been organized during the past twelve months, and a number of older corporations of this sort during the last few years substantially increased their capital. By no means insignificant British funds have been invested in recent extensions and modernizations of local British industries. In North China, the Kailan Mining Administration has executed a large war-time investment program financed from England with sums which surpass the total of all wartime sales of British North China interests.

All told, the Sino-Japanese war clearly has not resulted in any substantial reduction of British investments in this country, and it would be unjust to say that British economic and financial interests had embarked upon a policy of withdrawal from the Japanese-occupied parts of China. On the other hand, near-future prospects here no longer are considered so reassuring as to induce individual British interests here to stay on and to let pass good opportunities of selling out at a reasonable price.

---

# "KOREA MUST SPEAK NO KOREAN"

The above is the title of an article by Benjamin Weems, formerly a teacher in Seoul, telling of recent action of the Japanese authorities in outlawing the Korean language. The article appeared in June issue of *Asia* (New York). Mr. Weems stated that he returned to Korea in 1939 after an absence of several years and was amazed to discover that the Korean language had been "outlawed by a proclamation of the Governor-General (Gen. Jiro Minami) and that Koreans had been forbidden to use their native language in any official or business dealings. Koreans employed in government offices or any other official capacity were required to use Japanese only and the rule also applied even in their homes," stated Mr. Weems.

Ominous in its significance for the future of other territory controlled by the Japanese, was Mr. Weems' next statement that the ban against the use of the Korean language by the Koreans, "was not an isolated act, but one of the more spectacular steps in a far-reaching Japanese program designed to stamp out every cultural institution, custom or idea of the Koreans which the Japanese Government views as an obstacle in the way of its dream of a 'New Order in East Asia.'"

Mr. Weems disclosed further that any school child, whose parents had not obeyed the official order to adopt Japanese names in place of their Korean names, was refused admission to the government schools. The strict censorship of the press has naturally made it impossible to produce any Korean literature, but the Japanese authorities have gone further and taken up or expurgated all old books dealing with history, government or religion. Seoul, a city of three quarters of a million people, has only two newspapers, one of which is published in Korean for the benefit of Koreans "who still do not know Japanese." The Korean paper is strictly censored and, according to Mr. Weems, is little more than a propaganda sheet.

The so-called Religious Bodies Law, passed by the Japanese Government in May, 1940, provides for the assimilation of Christian religious bodies in Korea by the corresponding group in Japan and for the discontinuance of foreign support and administration . . . "and for the teaching of the nationalistic policies of the government as the prime obligation of the church." The same situation applies in the schools, the number of which is so restricted that only a small percentage of the population ever has an opportunity to acquire an education. There are in all Korea, a nation of 25,000,000 people, only 108 standard schools of secondary grade or higher, of which 16 are mission schools. Of the thousand or more boys and girls who generally take the annual entrance examinations at each school, only about 150 can be accepted. This leads to serious overtaxing of crowded school buildings and "provides opportunities for favoritism and arbitrary selection."

The program of "spiritual mobilization," inaugurated at the beginning of the China Affair in 1937, has made itself especially noticeable in the schools, stated Mr. Weems, who explained that it was the custom early in the conflict for teachers to march their students to the railway stations so that the students could bow to passing Japanese troops in token of their loyalty to the cause. The matter of requiring all students and teachers to take part in observances at the Shinto shrines on national holidays, has caused serious complications with the missionary directors of the Christian institutions. As a result some of the missions have advocated closing of the mission schools; others have pointed to the serious complications which would result from the closure of the mission schools due to the dearth of educational institutions. Many Korean intellectuals, including some 250 Koreans who had been educated in the United States, or had been closely associated with Americans, "were arrested and some were held in jail for many months, only to be released after strenuous investigation, but were closely watched and forbidden to resume their educational work."

As a result of the suppression and the absolute prohibition of foreign support and foreign administration in Christian institutions, "at least three-fourths of all missionaries have left Korea. . . ." At the opening of the spring term this year, stated Mr. Weems, "there was not a single institution in Korea whose administrative head was a foreigner . . . Of the 40 or 50 missionaries remaining in the country 16 were arrested or detained by the police late in March for taking part in activities which the authorities considered destructive to the national spirit. . . ."

As a result of this intensive program of nationalistic indoctrination in Korea, the Japanese have produced a generation of "well-trained potential government agents or stool-pigeons, who are apparently completely loyal to the present regime." Mr. Weems stated that he was once summoned to a police station and required to account for some casual questions he had asked Korean students regarding the quality and texture of the staple fiber (cotton substitute) in their uniforms, the manufacture of which is a government-sponsored industry.

While Korea is the "rice bowl" of the Empire, Koreans are not allowed to eat white rice, "which is earmarked for export to Japan or to Japanese soldiers on Chinese battlefields." Koreans must stand in line every week to receive their ration of rice-barley mixture, a double hand-full for each person."

In concluding his discussion, Mr. Weems stated that superficially, the conformity of the Koreans to the whole program of Japanization seems to be complete. He said that he had observed groups of Koreans and Japanese on a street car or train "conversing together in Japanese apparently on a basis of equality and friendliness . . . but on the other hand there were indications that the apparent conformity was due largely, if not entirely, to fear of the terrible consequences which would accompany resistance." He said that the current state of affairs in Korea "is characterized by political and economic uncertainty and intellectual and ideological confusion . . . No one can make a sound prediction as to what will happen next, and no one knows whom he can trust . . . Will the Japanese militarists and empire-builders be able to make their imperialistic methods work elsewhere as well as they seem to be making them work in Korea?"

Mr. Weems answered his own question by suggesting that the present unrest and confusion "may be relieved when the international tensions have been cleared up."

Perhaps Gen. Chiang Kai-shek may be able to give the final answer to Mr. Weems' question!

# "LONE FRENCH GAMBLER" SAYS HE HAS REFORMED!

In last week's issue of *The China Weekly Review*, there was a reference to a "lone Frenchman" as the only foreign (exterritorially-protected) gambler still operating in the badlands, the gambling house operated by this Frenchman being responsible for the appeal of Mayor Chen Kung-po of the Chinese municipality to the Chairman of the Consular Body to prevent foreigners from operating gambling houses.

The article in *The Review* did not mention the "lone Frenchman's name," but on Wednesday of this week a man claiming to be of French nationality called at our office and angrily demanded a retraction. He admitted that he had operated a gambling house in the vicinity of Tifeng Road, but declared that he had "retired" from the business and was now engaged in legitimate trade. He thought the article in the paper might injure him in his new profession. He was assured that there was no intention to injure him and the hope was expressed that he would set an example for his former fellow operators in the badlands, most of whom are recidivists, in that they usually reopen in a new location after being closed up.

This apparently happened at the Argentina night club, where gambling was conducted on the upper floors of the building. It was reported in the local newspapers on July 11 that the gambling rooms at the Argentina, 626 Avenue Haig, had been raided and closed by a squad of Western District Special Police, led by Commissioner C. C. Pan personally. In an interview in the newspapers on July 11, Commissioner Pan declared that he had closed the place "for the good of the people in my area.... I believe the gambling rooms in the Argentina have been closed for good." But the Commissioner has been "fooled again," for it is reported on good authority that the gamblers who previously operated the Argentina, merely moved around the corner on Edinburgh Road and reopened.

Another report in the official Nanking *Central Press Service* on July 14 said that Commissioner Pan had raided another gambling house at the corner of Robison and Kiaochow Roads and had arrested 200 customers of the place, together with much paraphernalia. The place was known as the Sun Yuan. Another report (NCDN) said that a "private" gambling den operated by some German-Jewish refugees (address not given) had also been raided by Commissioner Pan, assisted by Deputy Commissioner J. B. Clissold and Superintendent R. C. Hall. Two roulette wheels and other equipment were seized.

A third place, known as the Hwa Shing Gambling Den at Siccawei, was raided on July 9, the raiders in this instance not being the Western District police establishment, but the Japanese gendarmes. One employe of the place was shot in the leg during the raid. The Japanese seized all the money on the tables and in the office and then lined up all of the patrons and employes and forced them to hand over all valuables. The place resumed operation on July 10, hence the motive for the raid remained a mystery. It was thought in Chinese circles that the Japanese desired to demonstrate to the Chinese people "that gambling does not pay."

A report in the *Central Press Service* on July 10 claimed that Commissioner Pan had personally inspected all gambling houses in the badlands in order to make sure that "these illegal establishments had not reopened."

Another report in *Central Press* on July 14 said that the City Police intended to arrest all opium smokers who had not registered with the authorities. A notice published early in the year said that all opium smokers would be compelled to register with the authorities before May 31.

## Extraordinary Session of Diet Demanded by Japanese Interests

During the past ten days there have been reminders that Japan is still a land of parliamentary institutions, even though the affairs of the nation are for the most part conducted without any reference to them.

The Diet may be moribund, but it hasn't been dissolved (perhaps "interred" would be a better word). And now, according to reports from Tokyo, there are a lot of people who would like to see the Diet convene. The international situation has been transformed by the Nazi-Soviet war and momentous events are occurring. Japan may have a policy, but Prince Konoye and Yosuke Matsuoka seem afraid to tell the people what it is.

It is doubtless the conspiratorial manner in which the government is conducting the business of the Japanese nation, that is responsible for the growing demand for convocation of the Diet. Whether the government will want to face the Diet at this time remains to be seen. But powerful interests are pressing for an extraordinary session to consider government policy, and they are backed in this demand by the most influential Japanese newspapers. The Army and Navy, of course, regard the Diet as a nuisance to be kept in the background for as long intervals as possible. It is from the Army and Navy that Prince Konoye takes his orders.

## China Fronts Quiet; Guerillas are Active

Calm continued on practically all the Sino-Japanese war fronts this week. Japanese aerial activities over Chungking and elsewhere slackened. In the Taihu (Lake Tai) region, Chinese guerillas scored many minor victories over the Japanese in an area stretching between Changhing in northern Chekiang and Ihing and Lishui in southwestern Kiangsu. Japanese troops, it was reported, had been compelled to relinquish many strategical points as a result of incessant raids by Chinese guerillas.

Chungking now has air-conditioning equipment in some of the air-raid dugouts. Employees of the Ministry of Communications work in air-conditioned tunnels, likewise the staffs of the newspapers **Ta Kung Pao** and **Sao Tang Pao**. The two papers are still able to appear daily, despite the fact that their offices were burnt to the ground by incendiary bombs recently.

China has an effective army of 5,000,000 soldiers today, as compared with 1,700,000 at the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937, General Ho Ying-ching, minister of war, declared in a broadcast speech at Chungking on July 15. Furthermore, 800,000 men are operating as guerilla formations behind the Japanese lines, General Ho added.

Japan was compelled to increase her troops in China from 20 divisions in 1937 to 30 in 1938 and to 36 in 1941 as Chinese equipment and fighting technique were considerably improved, General Ho said.

## Soviet Residents Interned In French Indo-China

Emulating the example set by the Petain Government in Vichy, which ordered a round-up of all Soviet citizens in France following the recent rupture of diplomatic relations between France and Soviet Russia, the government of French Indo-China last week ordered the internment of all Soviet residents of the French colony and simultaneously proceeded to arrest all native Communists upon whom official hands could be laid. Some 600 Communists were arrested in Cochin-China alone according to a **Domei** report from Saigon on July 11.

## Tokyo Buildings to be Limited in Height

A bill to limit the height of buildings in the metropolitan district of Tokyo has been drafted by the Home Ministry and the Cabinet Planning Board, according to a **Domei** report from the Japanese capital last week. The height limit is intended to serve interests of public health and to minimize damage in the event of air raids, it was stated. Buildings on the Ginza, the main shopping street, would be limited to a height of 20 meters, or approximately five storeys, it was understood.

## Hollington Tong Has Very Narrow Escape

Mr. Hollington K. Tong, vice-minister of publicity, his wife, and Dr. **Frank** Price, an American guest from Chengtu, miraculously escaped death on July 13 when Mr. Tong's house in Chungking suddenly collapsed during a heavy downpour of rain as a result of bombing damage sustained the previous week. Many buildings in Chungking shared the same fate as houses damaged during the recent air-raids proved unable to withstand the torrential rains.

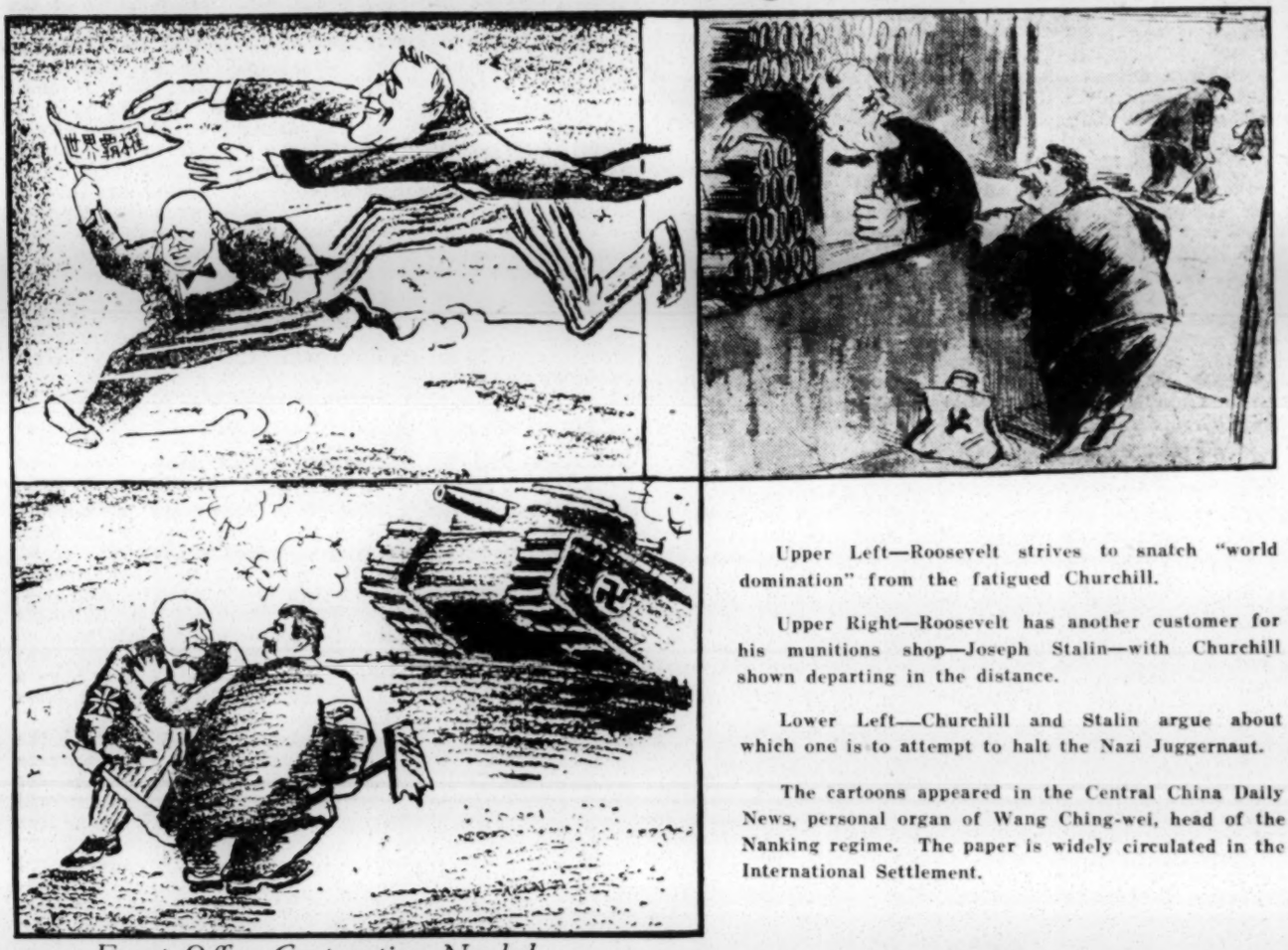
Dr. Price, an American missionary, who was spending the week-end with the Tong family, was having breakfast with Mr. and Mrs. Tong when a heavy rain started. Suddenly the roof came down, and all three would certainly have been killed had it not been for the strong wooden floor above them which held the debris a few seconds, long enough for the three of them to make a dash into the yard. After that the building collapsed with a thundering crash.

A hospital in the western suburbs of Chungking, taking care of civilians seriously wounded during bombings, was bombed on July 5 and July 10, **Reuter** reports reaching here stated.

The hospital was set on fire on July 5 and the operation room and the first ward were destroyed. The 125 patients were moved to safety, but one nurse and two guards were killed and three nurses injured. A temporary ward was destroyed five days later, but there were no casualties.

# PICTURES AND CARTOONS FROM A WORLD IN CONFLICT

## *More F. D. R. Cartoons From Wang Ching-Wei's Paper*



Upper Left—Roosevelt strives to snatch "world domination" from the fatigued Churchill.

Upper Right—Roosevelt has another customer for his munitions shop—Joseph Stalin—with Churchill shown departing in the distance.

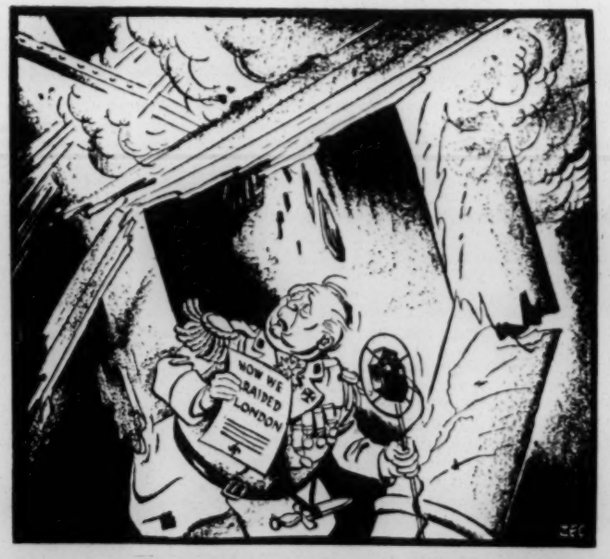
Lower Left—Churchill and Stalin argue about which one is to attempt to halt the Nazi Juggernaut.

The cartoons appeared in the Central China Daily News, personal organ of Wang Ching-wei, head of the Nanking regime. The paper is widely circulated in the International Settlement.

## *Front Office Cooperation Needed*

*The Chicago Daily News*

## *The R.A.F. Goes on the Air*




*London Mirror*

The Nazi broadcaster, announcing German air raids on London, is disturbed by British air raids on Germany.

# Higher Education At Kunming

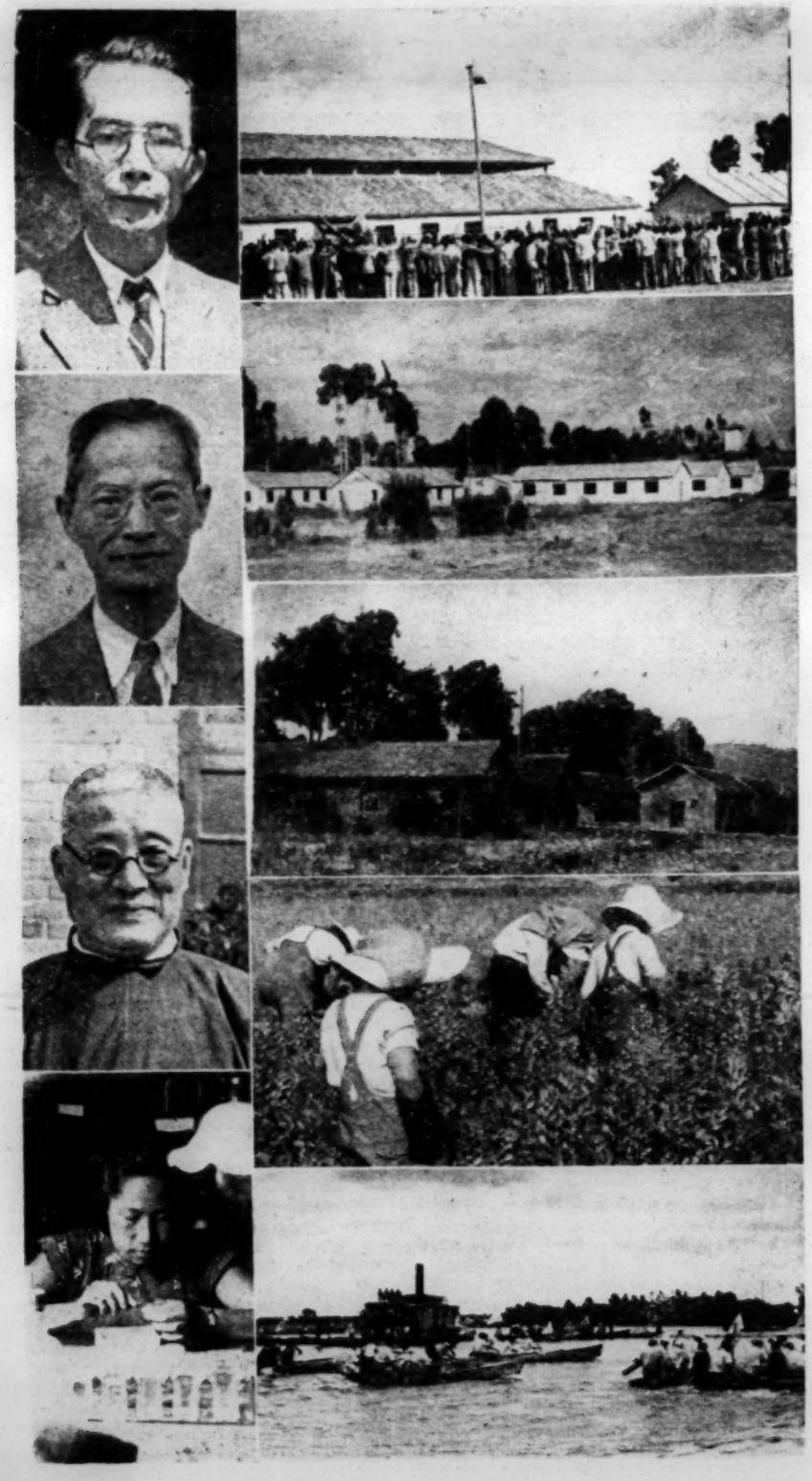
The National Southwest Associated University at Kunming is a unique educational institution as it is a union of Tsing Hua, Peiping and Nankai universities of North China, which were forced to close due to the occupation of their campuses by the Japanese in 1937. The united school was originally established at Changsha in Hunan and was known as the Provisional University, but soon afterward it was moved to Kunming, capital of Yunnan, where it is today. It is one of the leading schools in the country and has more than 2,500 students in its fifteen different colleges and departments. The university buildings frequently have been bombed in Kunming, but the faculty and students carry on.

Upper left is Dr. Yee Chi Mei, former Chancellor of Tsing Hua, who is now a member of the committee of the new school. Next below is Dr. Mon-lin Chiang, former Chancellor of Peiping University, who is a member of the committee of the united schools. Third from the top is Dr. Chang Po-ling, former Chancellor of Nanking, who also is a member of the committee of the Associated University, and also President of the People's Council at Chungking.

The picture showing the flagpole and assembly at the top is the monthly "spirit mobilization" of the students. The second picture shows a section of the new campus. The third picture shows the dormitories for men students. The fourth picture from the top shows girl students of the University doing farm work in the summer vacation. At the bottom is a picture of one of the boat races staged by the students.

In the lower left corner is a girl student working in one of the university laboratories.

## Work and Study at Kunming



# Japanese Threaten Hankow Blockade

Japanese military authorities in Hankow are threatening to blockade the French Concession there following a shooting fracas on July 12 between six Japanese nationals and a party of French Annamite policemen in the Concession area. The blockade is being threatened because the French insist on handing over the involved Japanese to the custody of their own government as "prisoners" and not as innocent persons "unconditionally released."

The Japanese authorities have demanded:

1. Apology by the French Municipal Council for the incident.
2. Punishment of the constables responsible for the shooting and any other persons connected with it.
3. Payment of compensation for the Japanese victims.
4. Steps and guarantees against repetition of such incidents in the future.

Although particulars of the shooting as given by the various news agencies differ considerably, it is clear that one Japanese was killed while another Japanese and an Annamite policeman were wounded in the affair.

According to the *United Press* report, received from a Japanese Naval spokesman, six Japanese at 1 a.m. entered the Railway Hotel washroom after a banquet and got into an argument with French Annamite policemen. The policemen called for help and their comrades surrounded the washroom and opened fire, killing one Japanese, whom they also bayonetted.

The French authorities, however, maintain that the Japanese first opened fire and are therefore responsible for the shooting.

The *Domei* version of the story had the shooting occurring when a party of Japanese motoring through the French Concession were involved in a brawl with Annamese policemen The latter are alleged to have surrounded the car and fired revolver shots into the vehicle. The party was said to have been stopped for questioning.

Immediately after the shooting, the French closed the Concession gates but reopened them at 10 a.m.

# Three Marshals Named to Lead Russian Armies Against Nazis

BY GEORGE LEONOF

*Editor's Note:—A curious fact, not mentioned by the author of this article, is that while three front commanders have been appointed, no one has been named to the position of supreme commander or generalissimo of the Soviet fighting forces.*

On July 11 the Soviet Union entrusted its security to three veteran warriors—Marshals Klementi Voroshilov, Semyon Budenny and Semyon Timoshenko. These three men that same day assumed command of Russia's three major fronts, respectively the western, southwestern and northwestern. All three are seasoned fighters—themselves courageous and repeatedly proved in the turbulent days of the gruelling Civil War—whose military experience is today admirably suited to the defensive warfare they are now called upon to wage.

The three warriors struggled together, sometimes in the same units, and fought their way out of seemingly hopeless situations during the revolution. More than that, they were leaders born, not created, time and again leading their tattered forces through to victories which played a decisive role in that historic upheaval of Russia's millions.

Because of their records, all three men have the confidence of the Soviet Union's youth, as well as of their old comrades-in-arms who remember them victorious against superior numbers and equipment, when they fought with little else but heart. They rose from the ranks. Budenny served as a private in the Russo-Japanese War in 1904, and has never left the army. Timoshenko, conscripted in 1915, saw the first World War to its chaotic finish—and only then came to know the meaning of struggle. Voroshilov, who today is the senior of both, was never in the Czar's army, but had his first taste of fighting in the Ukraine in 1918.

Today, when the fate of the world so much depends on the showing the Red Army can make against Hitler's hordes, it is of interest to know the men who command this immense military machine—men whose actual "fighting time" probably exceeds that of Germany's oldest generals. The following facts are taken from official Soviet biographical sources.

Veteran of the Russo-Japanese war who served the armed forces of Czar Nicholas II uninterruptedly for fifteen years, founder of the phantom "Budenny Cavalry" of civil war fame, and idol of millions of Soviet boys and girls, Marshal Semyon Budenny on July 11 was appointed commander of the Southwestern Front at the age of 58.

One of the most colorful figures of contemporary Russian military history, Budenny, son of a poor, landless Don Cossack family of the village of Platovskaya, has remained in the background of the picture due entirely to his own wishes. The rough-riding Cossack, still an excellent horseman at the age of 58, was one of those Soviet army leaders who, though enjoying immense popularity at home, was seldom referred to outside the Soviet Union. Some idea of the character of the Civil War hero may be obtained from the fact that in 1932, on the eve of his fifty-first birthday, the swarthy, heavy-moustachioed cossack leader graduated from the Soviet General Staff Academy. Throughout his 40-year military career, a priceless military background, Budenny studied the science of war. Even in the decade which followed his graduation from the General Staff Academy he was energetically investigating new equipment, tactics and methods, performing important services in the modernization and technical equipment of the Red Army, and especially its cavalry.

Semyon Budenny was born into the Don Cossacks, a race of fierce, courageous warriors, daredevil horsemen known for centuries for the excellence of their cavalry troops. War with the Don Cossacks was more than a tradition—it was the duty and pride of every family to send its sons to serve the Czar. Under the conscription system in Russia they were constantly in the thick of heavy fighting, each cossack serving a term of three years even in peacetime. But there was never peace for the Don Cossacks. Their inherent daring and ferocity had made them a select body, feared throughout the vast expanse of the Russian Empire. Wherever there was disorder—and in the Czar's Empire few days passed without an uprising

## The Men in Command of Soviet Russia's Armed Forces

**Left to right: Marshal S. M. Budenny, famous Cossack cavalry leader, named commander of the southwestern front; Marshal Klementi Voroshilov, commander of the western front; Marshal S. K. Timoshenko (tall bemedaled figure in center), commander of the northwestern front. At extreme right is Mikhail I. Kalinin, chairman of the Supreme Soviet.**

somewhere or other—went the cossacks. They were not even equipped by the government, and each conscripted young cossack brought his own uniform and mount.

Today considered one of the most talented strategists in the Soviet Union, Budenny entered the service of the Czar early in 1904 at the age of 21—just in time to be bundled off to the Far East to participate in the Russo-Japanese war, one of the worst blunders of the conceited, corrupt Imperial Russian High Command. Budenny survived the Manchurian rout, remained in the army, and 1914 found him a seasoned non-commissioned officer. In the first World War, Budenny served on the Western and Caucasian fronts—where he added to his repertoire of practical military science.

In the first months of 1918 Budenny returned to his native Platoviskaya, where he assumed command over a guerilla cavalry detachment which in January, 1919 scored a series of brilliant victories over General Krasnov's cavalry and infantry units. In the summer of the same year the division was reorganized into the First Cavalry Corps, noted for its remarkable campaigns in the course of which it completely defeated the two corps of General Mamontov and General Shkuro.

In the autumn of 1919 the First Cavalry Army was formed—and Budenny was appointed commander. Both Voroshilov and Timoshenko served with this famous civil war army which played a decisive role in the defeat of General Denikin and other "White" Armies. From the southern front the army was transferred to the Polish front, and later took active part in operations against General Wrangel's armies which were entrenched in the Crimea.

After the Civil War Budenny successively held posts of Assistant Commander-in-Chief of Cavalry and member of the Revolutionary Military Council, Inspector of Red Army Cavalry, Commander of the Moscow Military Area, and Deputy Defense Commissar, which post he holds at present.

Exactly 60 years old, Marshal Klimenti Voroshilov was born in the country's most important industrial area, in the Donets Basin, not far from Budenny's home. From early childhood he worked in the mines and the metallurgical and machine-building plants of Lugansk, St. Petersburg and other cities.

Voroshilov was a born revolutionist, and at an early age commenced revolutionary activity, taking an active part in the preparation of the October Revolution. He first showed himself a strategist in 1918, when German troops occupied the Soviet Ukraine. He organized numerous guerilla units of Ukrainian workers and peasants into what became known as the Fifth Army. Under his command, this army inflicted a series of heavy defeats upon the invaders after numerous strenuous engagements, when his troops were encircled by the Germans. Breaking through the encirclement, Voroshilov started the celebrated march to Tsaritsin on the Volga to join the main body of the Soviet armies.

In 1919 Voroshilov, together with Budenny, led the First Cavalry Army to military glory.

Voroshilov was appointed to the command of the Moscow Military Area and made a member of the Revolutionary Military Council, posts which Budenny also held, and together with the leading Soviet strategist and tactician Frunze took a very active part in the reorganization of the Red Army.

Voroshilov became Commissar of the Army and Navy and concurrently chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council in 1925, later being appointed People's Defense Commissar. In May, 1940, he was made vice-chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and chairman of its Defense Committee. On July 1 last he became one of the three men forming the State Committee of Defense.

In years Marshal Semyon Timoshenko is the junior of both Budenny and Voroshilov. He was born to a poor peasant family of the Bessarabian village of Furmanka in 1895. Timoshenko was not keen on the army, and it was only in 1915, when he was called to the colors as a private, that he came into contact with military service. He fought throughout the world war on the western front.

But he was attracted by the revolution of Russia's millions, and at the very beginning of the October Revolution in 1917 participated in the rout of General Kaledin's anti-Soviet detachments. Timoshenko's outstanding personal qualities rapidly promoted him to the ranks of the foremost Red Army commanders.

In 1918, he participated in the defense of Tsaritsin, and in 1919 he was made commander of the Sixth Cavalry Division of the Budenny Corps, later commanding the Fourth Cavalry Division; he also took part in the rout of General Denikin's "White" forces.

After the Civil War Timoshenko graduated from several higher courses of military science, and held numerous high posts. He was in succession Commander of the Third Cavalry Corps, Assistant Commander of the Byelorussian Military Area, Assistant Commander of the Kiev Military Area, Commander of the Caucasian and Kharkov Military Areas and the Kiev Special Military Area.

Timoshenko took active part in the first war against Finland, brilliantly displaying his military talent. He was appointed People's Defense Commissar in 1940 in succession to Marshal Voroshilov.

## Japanese Hold British Ship in Port Here

Seized on July 10 shortly after it weighed anchor for Singapore, the Butterfield and Swire coastal steamer Kwangtung was still being detained this week by Japanese military authorities pending removal of "enemy cargo" from the ship's hold.

The Kwangtung was stopped by the Japanese Water Gendarmerie off Woosung on the suspicion of carrying machine tools belonging to the Chinese Government and therefore liable to confiscation. Although the Arnhold Trading Company, consignees of the cargo, declared that the machinery is textile machinery being sent to the Netherlands East Indies, the Japanese refused to release the ship until the disputed cargo was unloaded for inspection.

Lieut.-Col. Akiyama, Japanese military spokesman, alleged that the bad weather has delayed inspection of the cargo, which would be made as soon as the rain ceased long enough to permit unloading.

Strong representations were made to the Japanese authorities by British Consul-General A. H. George, but these had no result.

The machinery was previously stored in the Bank of China godown where the Japanese were unable to examine it.

## Seizure of Cotton Mills Threatened

Two of Shanghai's largest cotton mills, the Sung Sing No. 9, British-owned, and the Sung Sing No. 2, operated by the Associated American Industries, will be taken over by the Nanking Government on August 1, according to an announcement appearing in the pro-Nanking *Central China Daily News*. Validity of the notice has been denied by Mr. King Tsehwei, chief of the Shanghai Office of the Nanking Government's Ministry of Industry and Commerce, who said he was investigating the matter.

The advertisement appearing in the puppet government's Shanghai news organ on July 13 stated that the cotton mills, being property of the old Chinese Government, would be taken over by the Cotton Mill Receiving Committee on the specified date. The firms were advised to have their books in order and all stores out of company godowns by July 25.

The managements of both mills deny knowledge of any proposed confiscation plans by the puppet regime, however, and have inserted advertisements in the Chinese press notifying the public that the firms are privately owned and will continue business as usual.

### Largest Mill Here

Operating 137,980 spindles and 18,008 doublers, the Sung Sing No. 9 is the largest cotton mill in Shanghai. It came under its present ownership in 1938, is capitalized at $10,000,000, and represents one-fourth the entire British spindlage in Shanghai.

The Sung Sing No. 2, established in 1907, operates 56,774 spindles and 7,980 doublers and is capitalized at 2,500,000 taels. It is said to operate 15 per cent of the entire Chinese spindlage in the city.

The Sung Sing cotton mills, nine in number, were formerly owned by the late "flour king", Yung Tsungching, who sold out to foreign interests because of financial difficulties.

Of the other Sung Sing mills, No. 4 has moved to Chungking, Nos. 5, 6 and 7 are in Hongkew and Nos. 1 and 8 in the Western District, and No. 3 in Wusih, were either destroyed by the Japanese or taken over during the hostilities. The No. 2 and 9 mills are the only ones now in operation.

Total Chinese spindlage already seized by the Japanese in Shanghai and occupied China amounts to 848,112 spindles, leaving only 334,702 Chinese spindles in operation at present. Nine mills in Shanghai alone have been confiscated by the invaders since the outbreak of hostilities.

# Nazi Troops Press Deeper Into Soviet Territory As Russia, Britain Join in an Alliance

Amid a maze of conflicting Nazi and Soviet reports and official communiques, journalists and amateur military observers were this week essaying the fruitless task of endeavoring to figure out just how far the German armies had succeeded in advancing into Soviet Russia. Moscow claimed that the Nazi panzer divisions were being held at Russia's main defense line and had lost ground at some points under furious counter-attacks by the Red Army. According to Berlin, the advance of the German armies was proceeding "on schedule."

## Nearing Leningrad

Several features of the fighting front were, however, clearly defined on the basis of reports from both sides. German forces which moved out of East Prussia and former Poland in a northeasterly direction had taken Ostrov and were almost at the gates of Pskov, 125 miles from the key city of Leningrad, while another Nazi force was nearing the Finnish Gulf, east of Lake Peipus, preparatory to wheeling due east toward Russia's northern metropolis and industrial center. The Finns meanwhile were striking south-eastward in the region of Lake Ladoga, also toward Leningrad.

On the central portion of the front Nazi troops had crossed the Dvina and Dnieper Rivers and taken Vitebsk. At mid-week they were hammering at Smolensk, 200 miles from Moscow. Farther south, Novgorod-Volynsk had fallen before the Nazi advance and Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine, was about to fall into the hands of the invaders.

In the south, it appeared that the Nazis had crosed the Dniester River at Tarnapol and Podolsk and were advancing toward Kiev. If this city were to fall to the center Nazi forces, the southern units could swing due east toward Kharkov, second of the Ukraine's leading cities.

## Anglo-Soviet Alliance

With battles raging furiously, an agreement between the Soviet Union and Great Britain providing for mutual support and assistance in the common struggle against Nazi Germany was signed in Moscow on July 12. The agreement, described this week in the House of Commons by Prime Minister Churchill as an "alliance," has only two clauses, as follows:

"1. The two governments mutually undertake to render each other assistance and support of all kinds in the present war against Hitlerite Germany.

"2. They further undertake that during this war they will neither negotiate nor conclude an armistice or treaty of peace except by mutual agreement."

The agreement became effective upon signature, the signatories being V. M. Molotoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, and Sir Stafford Cripps, British ambassador to Moscow.

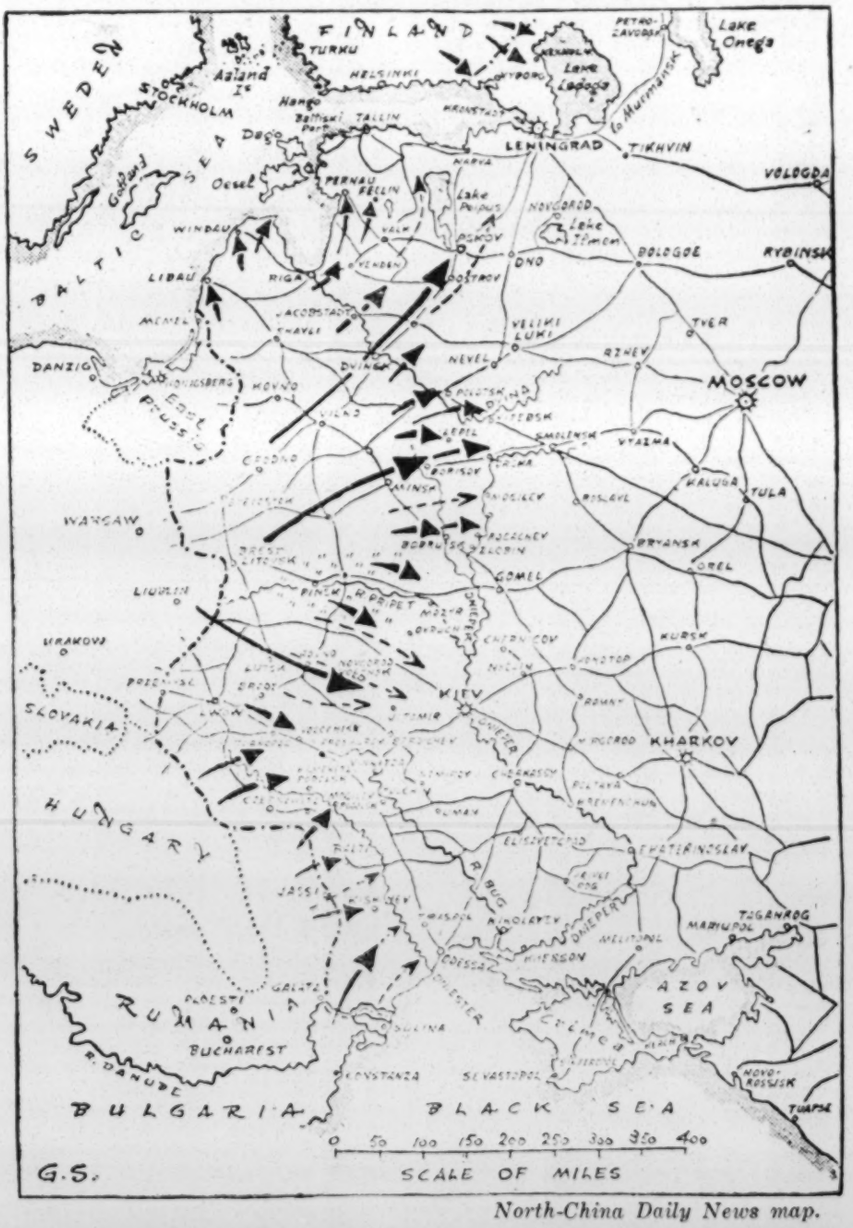
Suggesting, if true, that the Soviet military position is extremely critical, reports (mostly from German sources and from Ankara) insisted this week that the Soviet Government was evacuating Moscow and removing either to Gorki or Sverdlovsk, well to the east. Moscow denied that any evacuation was taking place. It was also reported that diplomatic missions in Moscow had been advised to leave and that the British military mission had already gone to Gorki. A report that the American Embassy was preparing to evacuate Moscow was denied in Washington by Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles on July 14.

## Heavy Casualties Claimed

The fury of the Nazi-Soviet war was indicated in a Soviet communique at the beginning of this week in which it was claimed that the Germans had suffered more than a million casualties since the fighting started on June 22. The communique also claimed destruction of 2,300 German planes and 3,000 German tanks. Soviet losses were given as 250,000 men killed, wounded and missing, 1,900 planes and 2,200 tanks. German claims reversed the proportions indicated by these figures.

Claim to a sizeable naval victory in the Baltic was made by Moscow early this week. The Red Navy attacked a large German convoy, sank two destroyers and 13 transports, and

### Scene of Hitler's Eastward Drive




*North-China Daily News map.*

**The three main battle areas on this vast 1,700-mile front early this week were Pskov in the north, where Leningrad is the Nazi objective; Vitebsk in the center, with Moscow as the Nazi objective; and Novgorod-Volynsk, on the road to Kiev, capital of the rich Ukraine. Berlin claims the capture of Kiev is imminent, while Mogilev, due east of Minsk, is reported in German hands.**

damaged 13 transports, it was stated. The claim was ridiculed by Berlin.

### Poison Gas Allegation

Suggesting that poison gas may be employed as a weapon in the near future, if not already being used, was a denial in Berlin of Soviet allegations that Nazi troops had used lethal gas against Soviet formations. The German High Command, it was pointed out, had several times anounced that Nazi forces would not use poison gas as long as their enemies refrained from doing so. Said Berlin: "In their desperate situation resulting from the breaching of the Stalin line, the Soviet leaders seem to be spreading this lie in an attempt to justify their own use of poison gas in the near future. Any attempt by the Soviets to violate international law which bans the use of poison gas, will meet with particularly energetic reprisals from the German High Command."

More interesting than this, at the moment, are reports of a rift between Chancellor Hitler and Field Marshal Hermann Goering which appeared this week in the New York *Daily News*, the information allegedly having been received in a mailed dispatch from Buenos Aires. Goering is said to have opposed the German attack on Russia, favoring instead pressure on Moscow to cede control of the Ukraine and the Caucasus to Germany plus certain economic concessions. Hitler, so the story goes, was enraged by Goering's opposition to the campaign, called him a coward, and had him placed under house arrest. Herr Heinrich Himmler, head of the Gestapo, is said to have demanded that Goering be placed in a concentration camp.

The high command of the German army, the story continues, was divided in its attitude. Some supported Goering, others Hitler. Because of this division, Hitler is said to be proceeding cautiously with a "bloodless purge" of all the opponents of the war against Soviet Russia.

Berlin described the whole story as fantastic and declared that Goering was commanding German air operations on the eastern front.

### New Alliance Hailed

Hailed in Soviet Russia and Great Britain as a great step forward in the struggle against Nazism, the Anglo-Soviet alliance drew some comment in the Far East. The Tokyo press, according to *Domei*, believed it would have little or no effect on the situation in this part of the world. Nevertheless, said the *Hochi*, the pact is "extremely to be regretted because Japan and other countries in the Far East have always attempted to keep the Red people in the Far East from Anglo-American influences."

The same paper doubted the practical value of the pact, since the distances separating Britain and Russia, and the general situation, would prevent either party from really assisting the other, while the gap between the ideologies of the two countries would militate against any real solidarity between them. Doubt was also cast on the mutual pledge not to conclude a separate armistice or peace with Germany, because this stipulation might well be "obliterated" by the trend of the war.

Soviet relations with Japan will in no way be affected by the Anglo-Soviet alliance, S. A. Lozovsky, Soviet spokesman in Moscow, declared on July 13. These would continue to be governed, he said, by the Soviet-Japanese pact of non-aggression and neutrality concluded on April 13 of this year.

### Atrocity Charges

Charges of the vilest atrocities continue to be hurled by either side in the Soviet-Nazi war, with the Russians having a slight edge over the Germans. Late last week, the Germans claimed to have "identified" the corpses of 1,100 Catholic priests slain by the Russians in Lithuania. Each corpse had a bullet wound in the neck, which was the Russian way of killing political prisoners, said Berlin. Executions in Moscow were going on at the rate of 1,000 a day, according to the same source.

Spokesman Lozovsky for the Soviet characterized the story as a sensational "swindle" which was "soaked with the saliva of a mad dog." Moscow then proceeded to put out some atrocity stories of its own. The Tass agency on July 11 and 13 carried reports alleging, among other things, that a Nazi officer had ordered "hands cut off and eyes gouged out of one wounded Red Army man who emphatically refused to reply to questions of a military nature. Hangmen poured boiling water over three other Red Army men enfeebled as a result of loss of blood and then bayonetted them." And "Fascist fiends marked their invasion of the Soviet land by bestialities unprecedented in the history of humanity. They rushed into a sanatarium in Augustovo and raped all women they found there and then the mutilated, tortured sufferers were shot."

July 14 brought more atrocity allegations against the Germans by Soviet propaganda. The scene this time was the occupied village of Kamenka where "German officers subjected to refined torture several families of peasants and intellectuals who had participated in public activities. The tortures of the medieval inquisition pale before the outrages perpetrated by the Hitlerian bandits. Fascist monsters cut off the ears and ripped open the stomachs of men, gouged out the eyes and cut off the breasts of women. On the order of their officer, German soldiers dragged the tortured people to a big barn and burnt them."

## Litvinov Emerges From Retirement

Politically eclipsed since the late summer of 1939 when he was removed from the post of Foreign Commissar to prepare the way for the Stalin-Hitler pact, Maxim Litvinov was dragged from obscurity on the night of July 8 to make a speech in English over the Moscow radio in which he urged that Great Britain, together with Soviet Russia, should strike at Hitler "untiringly and without respite."

Apostle of "collective security" in the days when Soviet Russia was a member of the League of Nations and the foremost proponent of a democratic front against aggression, Litvinov declared that Germany's treacherous attack on Soviet Russia, despite the existence of the non-aggression pact between the two countries and Hitler's own repeated solemn declarations, has "furnished the world with fresh and striking evidence that no country, whatever its policy, can feel secure so long as Nazism and Hitlerism exist. . . . War, hatred, destruction and extermination are the breath of Hitler's nostrils. In his autobiography, he admits how he wilted and despaired during a time of international peace and that without war he could see no point in living."

### Hitler Miscalculated

It was Hitler's plan, said Litvinov, to deal first with the western states so as to free himself for war on Soviet Russia. But there was a hitch. "Hitler has not yet the training of a Channel swimmer, and so another plan matured in his brain. Believing that he had secured a de facto truce in the west, he decided on a blitzkrieg in the east, in order afterward to fall on Britain with all his strength and finish her off. He hoped at the same time to prevent simultaneous action against Germany in the west and east by driving an ideological wedge between them."

But again Hitler miscalculated. "Mr. Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, with that statesmanlike acumen which is characteristic of him, immediately informed the world that he was not taken in by Hitler's wiles, declaring that a victory over the Soviet Union by Hitler would be fraught with innumerable disasters and catastrophes for the British Empire. We also realize the menace which a Hitler victory in the west would constitute for us.

"It is all-important that Hitler should not have a moment's respite, that he should be disappointed in his hope of a de facto truce in the west. While his aim is to strike at one adversary at a time, ours should be to strike together simultaneously, untiringly, and without respite. Each blow struck now will be ten times as effective and entail infinitely less expenditure and sacrifice than if it were delivered when any one of his adversaries have become weaker."

## Owen Lattimore Gives Interview in Hongkong

Owen Lattimore, American political adviser to General Chiang Kai-shek, arrived in Hongkong by Clipper plane on July 16, and was met by Hollington K. Tong, who represented Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, and by P. N. Chung, who represented Dr. H. H. Kung. The American Consul, John Bruins, was also at the airfield. Mr. Lattimore said that he came to China as a private American citizen in the service of Gen. Chiang, and planned to remain in China for a period of six months. The Chinese newspaper, **Ta Kung Pao**, regarded as a semi-official organ of the Government, referred to Mr. Lattimore as an "American-appointed" adviser and declared that reforms in the Chungking administration and other political improvements "are China's own affairs, dependent on Chinese efforts," and added that Mr. Lattimore would "give advice only when consulted."

# HUNT ENGINEERIN

## Electrical Civil and Mechanical Engineers and Contractors, Machinery and Metals I

ADVANCE BAG & PAPER COMPANY .. .. All classes of Bond, Parchment, Ledger Papers, Kraft, Air Mail, Wrapping, Butcher and Baker Papers.

AMERICAN BROACH & MACHINE CO. .. .. Horizontal rotary and vertical broaching machines; Hydraulic straightening presses and vertical hydraulic presses.

THE AMERICAN CEMENT MACHINE CO. INC. Concrete Mixers-Pavers-Hoists-Dump Bodies.

AMERICAN CHAIN & CABLE COMPANY INC. Weed Tire Chains; Welded and Weldless Chain; Malleable Castings; Railroad Specialties; Tru-Lay Preformed Wire Rope; Tru-Loc Processed Fittings; Crescent Brand Wire Rope; Tru-Stop Brakes; Tru-Lay Push-Pull Controls; Tru-Loc Brake Cable Assemblies; Bridge Wire and Cable; Abrasive Cutting Machines; Floformers; Special Machinery; Nibbling Machines; Chain Hoists; Trolleys; Green Strand Wire Rope; "Korodless" Wire Rope; Preformed Spring-lay Wire Rope; Guard Rail Cable; Wrought Iron Bars and Shapes; Automotive Service Station Equipment; Page Fence; Wire and Rod Products; Traffic Tape; Welding Wire; Valves; Electric Steel Fittings; Electric Steel Castings, Rough or Machined; Cranes, Electric Hoists; Owen Cushion and Mattress Spring Centers.

AMERICAN STEEL EXPORT COMPANY INC. .. (Automotive Division)
Exclusive Export Distributors for:

- AVON LAMP WORKS .. .. .. .. Automobile & Flashlight Bulbs
- BIRTMAN ELECTRIC CO. .. .. .. .. Bench Vises
- CHICAGO MANUFACTURING CO. .. .. Passenger Car, Bus & Truck Hot Water Heaters
- CONTINENTAL PISTON RING CO. .. .. "Elastic" Piston Rings
- CURTISS & SMITH MFG. CORP. .. .. Special Tools
- DETROIT AUTO PISTON CO. .. .. .. Cast Iron & Alloy Pistons
- D. & B. MFG. COMPANY .. .. .. .. Timing Gears & Silent Timing Chains
- ELECTRO PRODUCTS COMPANY .. .. Analyzers
- GEORGE K. GARRET CO. INC. .. .. .. Non-Tangling Lock Washers
- GLASER LEAD COMPANY INC. .. .. Radiator & Body Solder, Acid & Rosin Core Solder, Hot, Cold & Aluminium Cold Tinning Compounds
- HURD LOCK & MFG. COMPANY .. .. Lock Cylinders, Pin Tumbler Padlocks
- INDESTRO MFG. COMPANY .. .. .. Socket Wrench Sets, Tools, Etc.
- LIGGETT SPRING & AXLE COMPANY .. Springs & Spring Leaves
- THE LINENDOLL CORP. .. .. .. .. Gear Flushes & Service Station Equipment
- L. J. MILEY COMPANY INC. .. .. .. Brake Lining, Clutch Facings, Fan Belts, Hoses, etc.
- MODERN EQUIPMENT CORP. .. .. .. "PAR" Air Compressors & Electric Lifts
- MANUFACTURERS BELT HOOK CO. .. Rivets
- MARQUETTE MANUFACTURING CO. .. Srew-type Bumper Jacks
- NAPIER SAW WORKS INC. .. .. .. Hack Saw Blades
- THE NATIONAL MUFFLER COMPANY .. Mufflers, Parts for FORD, CHEVROLET & PLYMOUTH
- NEW PROCESS GEAR CORP. .. .. .. Transmission & Differential Gears
- PIER EQUIPMENT COMPANY .. .. .. Battery Service Equipment
- RIESS EQUIPMENT COMPANY .. .. Brake Drum Lathes
- ROGERS PRODUCTS COMPANY .. .. "EVERREADY" Lubricating Equipment
- SNYDER INC. .. .. .. .. .. .. Bumper Guards & Car Radio Antennas
- E. H. STACKHOUSE .. .. .. .. .. Electric Hand Tire Groovers & Hand Tire Dressing
- F. W. STEWART MFG. CORP. .. .. .. Speedometer Parts & Key Cutting Machines
- THOMPSON-NEAYLON MFG. CO. .. .. Battery Cables & Terminals, Rim Bolts, Hub, Gas and Radiator Caps
- TRENTON AUTO RADIATOR WORKS .. Radiators & Radiator Cores
- UNIQUE MFG. COMPANY INC. .. .. Blow Torches, Lead Melting Furnaces
- U. S. AXLE COMPANY .. .. .. .. Axle Shafts
- THE OHLEN-BISHOP COMPANY .. .. All types of Saws

ANGLO AMERICAN MILLS SALES CO. INC. .. Flour and Feed Mill Machinery; Mill supplies; Grain Cleaning Machinery; Miracle Molasses Process; Roll Grinding and Corrugating; Bolting Cloths; Transmission Equipment; Bags, Batch Mixers; Vita Cereal Mill, Anglo Hay Cutter.

BEEBE BROS. INC. .. .. .. .. .. .. All Steel Hand Hoists. Complete Line ranging from 2 to 15 tons capacity.

THE BYERS MACHINE COMPANY .. .. .. Excavating Machinery—Shovels and Cranes.

CHAMBERSBURG ENGINEERING CO. .. .. Forging Hammers of all Types; Hydraulic Presses and Accessories; Punches and Shears; Mechanical Presses; Special Machinery; Gray Iron Castings; Accumulators-Hydraulic; Cranes-Hydraulic; Dies; Hammers-Forging, Steam or Air; Hammers-Drop or Stamping; Hoists-Hydraulic; Machinery-Special designed and built to specifications; Presses: Bushing, Trimming, Wheel, Hydraulic, Power; Punches, Hydraulic and Power; Pumps-Hydraulic; Shears-Hydraulic; Riveters-Hydraulic; Valves-Hydraulic.

THE CLEVELAND PNEUMATIC TOOL CO. .. Pneumatic Appliances.

THE CLEVELAND ROCK DRILL CO. .. .. Drilling Equipment: Rock Drills, Paving Breakers;

Pne
Tar
Pav
Cou

THE COLUMBIAN VISE & MFG. CO. .. .. Vises

THE CONSOLIDATED EXPANDED METAL COS. Metal
for

CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY CO. .. .. .. Concr
Wh

DAYTON—DOWD COMPANY .. .. .. .. Pump
Clo
Pne
Cor
Sew
Pro
tio
Fee

ECHLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY .. .. Aston

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & COMPANY, INC. .. Static
Dir
Mo
De
ary
Pla
Mo
Pip
Wi

THE FOOTE COMPANY INC. .. .. .. .. Concr

THE FOSDICK MACHINE TOOL CO. .. .. Radia
Spe

THE FRENCH OIL MACHINERY CO. .. .. Oil Ex
abl

THE GALION IRON WORKS & MFG. CO. .. Road
ers

GENERAL RAILWAY CO. .. .. .. .. .. Railw

GILBERT PAPER COMPANY .. .. .. .. All cl
Col
But

GOULD STORAGE BATTERY CORP. .. .. .. Starti

GRUENDLER CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO. .. Crush
Ma

HANCHET MANUFACTURING CO. .. .. .. Grind
Sur
Dis
Spi

HERSEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY .. .. Water

THE ILLINOIS POWDER MFG. CO. .. .. .. Explo

THE KENNEDY VALVE MFG. CO. .. .. .. Valve

KISCO BOILER & ENGINEERING CO. .. .. Small
abl

LAKE SHORE ENGINEERING COMPANY .. Minin
me

LEHMANN MACHINE COMPANY .. .. .. Engin
Gro
Var

LIMA LOCOMOTIVE WORKS INC. .. .. .. Steam

THE LINN MANUFACTURING CO. .. .. .. Heavy

THE MARLIN EXPORT AGENCY .. .. .. Ammu

MEILI—BLUMBERG CORPORATION .. .. Tract

MILL & MINE SUPPLY INC. .. .. .. .. Mill
cell

THE OILGEAR COMPANY .. .. .. .. .. Broac
tica
Pre
sen
Ma
lic;
Var

OILWELL SUPPLY COMPANY .. .. .. .. Oil F

THE OKONITE COMPANY .. .. .. .. .. OKON
Car
Imp
Cab

PACIFIC MARINE SUPPLY COMPANY .. .. Pacifi
Lin
Rub

PITTSBURGH LECTROMELT FURNACE CORP. "MOC
& A
Fur
the
pho
Ore
oth

# ING CORPORATION

## etals Importers; Agents for America's leading and most representative Manufacturers

Pneumatic Diggers, Wagon Drills. Backfill Tampers, Tripods, Columns, Hose, Drill Steels, Paving Breaker Chisels, Drill Rods, Valves, Couplings, and miscellaneous accessories.

.. Vises of all kinds.

COS. Metal Lath; Concrete Reinforcing Mesh; reinforcing Bars and similar building specialties.

.. Concrete Mixers; Plaster and Mortar Mixers; Wheelbarrows, Carts; Hoists; Pumps; Saw Rigs.

.. Pumps—Single Suction Pumps, Turbine Pumps, Close Coupled Pumps, General Purpose Pumps, Pneumatic Turbine Water System, Automatic Condensate Return Units, Belt Driven Pumps, Sewage Stock Pumps, Vertical Sewage, Screw Propeller Pumps, Vertical Pumps, Double Suction Pumps, Two Stage Series Pumps, Boiler Feed Pumps.

.. Automotive Parts.

.. Stationary, Marine and Portable Diesel Engines; Direct and Alternating Current Dynamos and Motors; Steam, Power and Centrifugal Pumps, Deep Well Turbine and Rotary Pumps; Stationary Kerosene Engines; Electric Light and Power Plants; Air Conditioning Equipment; Railway Motor and Hand Cars; Railway Water Stand Pipes; Fairbanks Scales; Water Systems, Windmills.

.. Concrete Pavers; Black Top Pavers.

.. Radial Drills; Upright Drills; Sensitive Drills; Special Drilling Equipment, Jig Borers.

.. Oil Expeller Machinery; Oil-Mill Machinery (vegetable oils)

.. Road Building and Maintenance Machinery; Rollers, Graders, etc.

.. Railway Signal & Control Apparatus, etc.

.. All classes of Bond, Parchment, Ledger Papers, Colored Onion Skin; Kraft, Air Mail, Wrapping, Butcher and Baker Papers.

.. Starting and Lighting Batteries of all descriptions.

CO. .. Crushing, Pulverizing, Screening & Conveying Machinery.

.. Grinders; Face-Traveling Wheel, Traveling Table; Surface-Vertical reciprocating, Vertical Rotary; Disc-Single Spindle, Double Spindle, Vertical Spindle; Abrasive Grinding Discs.

.. Water Meters.

.. Explosives; Dynamite, Blasting Powder, etc.

.. Valves; Pipe fittings; Fire Hydrants.

.. Small household heating boilers and boilers suitable for apartments.

.. Mining Machinery, Accessories & General Equipment.

.. Engine Lathes; Gear Lapping Machines; Oil Groove Milling Machines; Piston Ring Grinders; Van Stoning Machines.

.. Steam, Gasoline and Diesel Locomotives.

.. Heavy Duty Tractors.

.. Ammunition and Allied Products.

.. Tractor, Implement and Equipment Trailers.

.. Mill logging Contractors; mill, factory and miscellaneous supplies.

.. Broaching Machines—Hydraulic, Pull Type—Vertical and Horizontal, Push Type—Vertical; Presses—Hydraulic, Vertical & Horizontal, Assembling, Straightening, Forming, Broaching, Manufacturing; Machine Tool Feeds—Hydraulic; Cylinders—Hydraulic; Valves—Hydraulic; Variable Speed Drives—Hydraulic.

.. Oil Field Equipment.

.. OKONITE Insulated Wires and Cables; Varnished Cambric Cables-Insulating Tape; Friction Tape; Impregnated Paper Cables; Super-Tension Cables; Splicing Materials; Building Wire; etc.

.. Pacific Portable Pumper Equipment; Pacolized Linen Forestry Hose and Mildrew Proof Cotton Rubberlined Hose.

CORP. "MOORE" Rapid Electromelt Furnaces for Carbon & Alloy Steels, Gray & Malleable Irons; Special Furnaces for Ferro-Alloys, Carbide, etc.; for the production of Ferro-Alloys, Carbide, phosphorous refractories, etc.; Smelting of Iron Ore, Copper, Nickel Ores and concentrates of other products.

PRECISION SCIENTIFIC COMPANY .. .. .. Laboratory Apparatus

PRESSED STEEL CAR CO. .. .. .. .. Locomotives, Cars, Platform-cars, Cradle Dumps, Tracks, etc.

PULLMAN—STANDARD CAR EXPORT CORP. Railway Rolling Stock for both Passenger and Freight services.

RACINE TOOL & MACHINE COMPANY .. .. "RACINE" High Speed Metal-Cutting Machines; Shear Cut Production Saws; Hydraulic Feed Shear Cut Machines; Abrasive Metal Cutters; Duplex Bank Saw Machines; High Speed Rail Cutting Machines; Blade Grinding Machines; Variable Volume Hydraulic Pumps & Valve.

REED—PRENTICE CORPORATION .. .. .. Engine Lathes; Toolroom Lathes; Production Lathes; Vertical Milling Machines; Plastic Injection Molding Machines; Brake Drum Turning Lathes; "Wolf" Portable Timber Sawing Machines Electric AC & DC, Pneumatic and Gasoline engine driven; 4 Way Drilling & Turning Machines; Universal Joint Turning Lathes; Whiltcomb Portable Shapers for Forge Hammer Repair Maintenance; Engine-Lathe Attachments; Production Lathe Attachments; Toolroom Lathe Attachments; Die Sinking Machine Attachments; Milling Cutters for Vertical Millers; Vertical Miller Attachments; Cherrying & Profiling Attachments for Vertical Millers & Die Sinking Machines.

REPUBLIC STEEL CORPORATION .. .. .. METALS

ROCKFORD MACHINE TOOL COMPANY .. .. Hydraulic Planers; Hydraulic Shaper-Planer; Hydraulic Shaper; Hydraulic Slotters; Rockford "Economy" Lathe.

SALVUS PRODUCTS, INC. .. .. .. .. Surgical Sutures

SECURITY BANKNOTE COMPANY .. .. .. Currency and Security Forms.

SOUTHWESTERN ENGINEERING COMPANY .. Ore Mill Designing; Ore Mill Equipment such as; Flotation Machines; Jigs; Sand Pumps; Ore Feeders Ball Mills; Dry & Liquid Reagent Feeders; Conditioners; Agitators; Thickeners; Diaphram Pumps; Automatic Samplers; Solution Flow Meters; Amalgam Barrels; Tilting Bullion Furnaces; Steel Tanks & Bins; Factory built Milling Plants of 25 and 50 ton capacity.

STERLING PUMP CORPORATION .. .. .. Sewage Disposal & Sump Pumps; De-Watering Pumps-Mine, etc.; Special Brine Pumping Equipment; Deep Well Turbine Pumps; Vertical Centrifugal Pumps; Hydro-Ejector Type Pumps; Automatic Water Supply Systems; Propeller Type Low Head Pumps.

STOVER MANUFACTURING & ENGINE CO. .. Gasoline-Kerosene-Horizontal-Vertical Engines; Small Diesel Engines; Limestone Pulverizers; Windmills; Galvanized Towers; Hammer Mills; Drag Saws; Saw Frames; Pump Jacks.

SULLIVAN MACHINERY CO. .. .. .. .. Airlifts, Pumping Head, Alleviator, Compressors, Electric Motors, Core Drills, Strip Borers, Hoist, Rock Loaders, Power Units, etc.

UNITED STATES ELECTRICAL TOOL CO. .. Portable Electric Drills and attachments; Portable Electric Sanders; Portable Electric Surfacers; Portable Electric Polishers; Portable Electric Grinders; Flexible Shaft Machines and attachments; Portable Electric Saws; Electric Screw Drivers and Nut Runners; Portable Electric Tappers; Portable Electric Valve Grinders; Rotary Hack Saws for use with Electric Drills; Reamer Drives; High Speed Tool Bit Grinders.

UNITED STATES MACHINERY CO. .. .. .. Veneer, Sawmill & Woodworking Machinery.

WELLS MANUFACTURING CO. .. .. .. Single-Purpose Motor-Driven Tool Sharpening Machines for Drills, Taps, Knives, Reamers, Skates, Lawn-Mowers, Hack-Saws, Milling Cutters, Die Sinkers, Engraver Tools, Lathe Tools, Boring Bar Tools. Special Tools made to order for Special Grinding.

WESSON COMPANY .. .. .. .. .. .. High Speed Steel and Tungsten Carbide Counterbores; Countersinks; Multi-Dia Tools, T-C Drills; Reamers; Milling Cutters and Special Tools.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC INTERNATIONAL CO. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. Steam Turbines Electric Locomotives Generators, Transformers, Motors, Welders, Furnaces, Switchgears, Surge Protective Apparatus, Porcelain Insulators, Instruments and Meters, Insulating Materials, Laboratory Apparatus, Etc.

WHEELCO INSTRUMENTS COMPANY .. .. Temperature Control, Indicating and Safety Instruments; Capacitrols; Potentiometer Controllers; Thermometer Controllers; Limitrols; Indicators; Electric Valves; Pyrometers; Thermocouples.

THE WHITE MOTOR COMPANY .. .. .. Motor Trucks and Buses.

WILLIAMS OIL—O—MATIC HEATING CORP. Oil Burners.

NEW YORK BUFFALO LONDON

# China's Youngest Province Now a Productive Area

BY C. Y. W. MENG (孟長泳)

Sikang is generally known as China's "Baby Province," as it was elevated to the status of a regular province only on January 1, 1939. With an area of 371,599 square kilometers and a population of 968,187, this new province is generally considered a "A Land of Beauty" by travelers, and another great potential province in China by the geologists, industrialists and economists.

Before the war, Sikang was only "A Land of the Hermit." There was practically no modern industry in the province, as the industrialists saw no reason to invest capital there. But now the wave of industrialization is also sweeping Sikang into action. Like other provinces of Free China, Sikang has launched economic reconstruction programs. More than $6,000,000 has been invested by the Central Government so far in the industrial undertakings, besides subsidies for highway construction.

## Factories and Handicraft

As a result of the years of intensive efforts in the economic reconstruction of the Southwest (of which Sikang is a part), the modernization of Sikang is now in shape. This "Baby Province" has now a number of factories. Improvement is seen in the small handicraft of Sikang. Production technique has been bettered slowly but surely. The 1939 figures reveal to us that the handicraft of Kangting (capital of Sikang) was valued at $12,000. Yaan leads in the production of woollen goods, its annual production being $1,466,000. Yungking is second with $125,250, and Tienchuan third with $21,650.

Agricultural improvement is introduced to Sikang in three fields, namely, farming, animal husbandry and forestry. Directing the work is the Sikang Agricultural Improvement Institute at Kangting. The Institute has established a number of offices to undertake their respective activities. They are:

(1) The Sichang Agricultural Station established in 1939, to promote the production of rice, cotton and silk.

(2) The Yaan Agricultural Station to promote principally the silk and tea production.

(3) The Weather Bureau with headquarters at Kangting, branches at Sichang, Yaan and Taining, and eleven sub-stations in other parts of the province to make daily reports on the weather.

(4) The Taining Animal Husbandry Station, established in 1939, to raise 3,000 stud horses in five years in addition to 1,000 army ponies and 1,000 mules.

(5) The Tienchuan Forestry Station, established in 1939, to develop the forest land in eastern Sikang.

## Sikang's Tea Industry

Yaan, Tienchuan and Yungking are generally known as the tea-producing centers in Sikang Province. Sikang tea, which is transported and sold in the interior of the province, is called the "Interior Tea," and that which goes to the frontier districts is called the "Frontier Tea." The Frontier Tea which is sold in districts such as Lifan, Mohsien, etc. is called the "Western Route Frontier Tea," while tea which is sold in the districts east of the famous Golden Sand River and in the Tibetan districts is called the "Southern Route Frontier Tea."

In the defunct Manchu regime, more than 10,000,000 *bao* (or bales, about 100,000 Chinese *tan*) of Sikang tea were transported to Tibet annually by the southern route via Kangting and Patan. The transit duty from the transportation to Tibet netted the Manchu treasury no less than 160,000 *taels* a year. That was the "Golden Period" in the Sikang tea industry.

With a view to reviving the tea industry in Sikang Province, the the provincial government took an important action on June 1, 1939, when it called a meeting of no less than ten big tea concerns in Yaan and other tea centers in the province, and organized a government-merchant joint tea enterprise, now known as the "Sikang-Tibetan Tea Corporation." This corporation is now concentrating all its efforts on the promotion of the tea industry, on the increase of tea production, on the improvement of tea manufacture and the quality of Sikang tea, and on the development of tea trade. The Sikang policy is: "To revive the tea industry is to bring prosperity to the province, and to accelerate the economic reconstruction in the province, and to cultivate better friendly feelings between the Sikang and Tibetan peoples." There are now ten tea factories in full operation in Sikang.

With such organized efforts, the improvement in plantation, the betterment in Sikang-Tibetan feelings, and the completion of the Sikang-Szechwan highway, both the provincial authorities and the framers of the economic reconstruction of Sikang Province are confident that the Sikang tea industry will revive after a few years.

## Industrial Development

Sikang has now a Mining Administration to promote the mining industry in the province. Sikang is rich in iron and copper reserves. The iron content of the Sikang iron ore reaches 71 per cent. So far, there are 16 copper and 17 iron mines under exploitation. Since the war started, no less than $2,000,000 has been invested by the National Government in increasing copper production in the Szechwan-Sikang area to 3,000 tons a year after three years. It is estimated that by then the Szechwan-Sikang region can produce 2,200 tons of copper of 99.9 per cent fineness and another 800 tons of 99.95 per cent fineness. The province has now the following factories:—

(1) One wool manufactory in Yaan, capable of producing 600,000 military blankets a year.

(2) One tanning factory in Yaan.

(3) One paper mill in Yaan.

(4) One wood distillation plant near Hanyuan.

(5) One soda plant in Tienchuan.

(6) One hydro-electric power plant in Yaan.

(78) One alcohol distillery in Sichang, capable of producing 15,000 gallons a month.

(8) One pottery factory in Yaan.

All these factories are now able to place their products on the market. Sikang is no longer non-productive but *productive* today!

## Irrigation and Drainage

Beginning from 1941, Sikang's First Three-Year Irrigation and Drainage Plan begins to operate. The Water Conservancy Bureau of the Provincial Government of Sikang was inaugurated on New Year's Day of 1941. This plan has apparently the objective of improving the river navigation and irrigation system in the eastern and southeastern parts of the province bordering Szechwan and Yunnan, a part which is generally considered as the most rich land in Sikang and which awaits more intensive as well as extensive economic development.

The popular opinion among the Chinese economists is that the "Baby Province" is one of the most suitable centers for the construction of the national defense and heavy industry. The Chinese framers of the national economic reconstruction are now planning to convert once "A Land of the Hermit" in the Southwest, not only to "A Land of Production and Expansion," but also to be "A *Permanent* (as to be distinguised from *for the war time* only) Center" for the development of the national defense and heavy industry.

## Highway Construction

This is also evidenced by the rapid construction of a network of highways in the province since the war. Some time in October, 1940, the construction of the 394-kilometer Szechwan-Sikang Highway was completed after 30 months of hard work. Regular bus and freight services are now maintained between the capitals of the two western provinces to give the "Baby Province" quick access to the outside world.

The construction of this highway really represents a great struggle between human power and natural force. When it was under construction, every day tens of thousands of laborers were fighting their way through huge rocky mountains which are part of the famous Omei Shan and Ta Liang Shan on the Szechwan-Sikang border. With their primitive instruments, they literally chiseled their way through 550 kilometers of mountain range in one of the most difficult parts of the country. More than 150,000 workers—a number of them were women and Lolos living along the line—were employed to cut their way across the 3,000-meter Kunglai shan range since May, 1938. They did a total of more than 3,000,000 square meters of earth work, and cut 1,400 square meters of rock. About 3,000 workers fought against snow, wind, hunger, disease and rock for six months to cut 90 kilometers over the 3,000-meter Erhlangshan Ridge. Many of them died during the con-

struction, but most of them managed to survive and withstand all hardships. Their toil is now well rewarded as the newly completed highway is destined to play an important part in the national reconstruction.

There are other roads which are under construction or survey. They are:—

(1) The Loshan-Sichang highway: construction work is principally taken up by the Ministry of Communications.

(2) The Sikang-Yunnan highway: An engineering office was already organized at the end of 1940.

(3) The Kangting-Taining highway: Survey of this road was completed at the end of 1940. Construction begins in 1941.

(4) The Kangting-Okeh highway: Survey of this line was completed at the end of 1940. Construction begins in 1941.

Highways which are being planned are:

(1) The Taofu (in Sikang)—Kanshien (in Szechwan) highway.

(2) The Sikang-Chinghai highway.

(3) The Sikang-India highway.

(4) The Sikang-Burma highway.

(5) The Sikang-Lhasa highway.

**Sikang's Technical Institute**

In the summer of 1940, the Sikang Technical Institute was established in Sichang. This institute offers various courses in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, civil engineering, mining, mechanical engineering and chemical engineering. Under the chemical engineering departments are mechanics and spinning and weaving courses. Under the applied chemistry department are leather tanning, paper manufacturing, brewery and pottery courses.

These students are given chances to practise what they learn as the institute plans to cooperate fully with mining, industrial and agricultural interests in the development of Sikang. The school authorities are prepared to extend technical aid to farmers and industrial concerns for improvement and promotion of their work. It is also planned by the provincial authorities to convert the surrounding areas of the institute into agricultural and industrial experimental districts.

The importance of this is that these students, when graduated, will undoubtedly form the backbone of a strong force for the future and further economic reconstruction of Sikang, and will supply the much-needed construction personnel for the province.

## Carl Siemens Dies In Berlin at 68

Carl Friedrich von Siemens, head of the well known German Siemens Works, died in Berlin on July 10 at the age of 68. He was born in Berlin and studied at Berlin, Strasburg and Munich and spent two years in America, London and Paris. He became a captain in the German army in the first world war, but was best known as an industrialist, concerned with the manufacture of electric motors, dynamos, cables and electro-technical goods. He served in the Reichstag, but relinquished his seat to become chairman of the German railways.

**The Last Word in Face Comfort**

The Schick Dry Shaver gives you a quick, clean, close shave with No Blades and No Lather. It's NEW . . . it **shears** the hairs instead of scraping them off the face . . . your face never gets tender or sore . . . never gets cut. Try it . . . ask for a demonstration.

*No soap! No scraping! No soreness!*

•

**Alexander Clark Co.**
**(Shanghai) Ltd.**

SASSOON HOUSE TEL. 10719

**WORLD-WIDE**

**RADIOTELEGRAPH SERVICE**

**"Via RCA"**

**R.C.A. Communications, Inc.**

(a Radio Corporation of America Service)

Connecting with
**WESTERN UNION**
in the **UNITED STATES**

SASSOON ARCADE NANKING ROAD

Tel. 12558

ANOTHER BRAND NEW PRODUCT:

BAKERITE'S SPICE BISCUITS

Aromatic, crisp and delicious. They melt in your mouth!

CHOCOLATE SHOPS

# Large Consignments of Red Cross Supplies Now En Route to China

It was reported this week that further large shipments of cracked wheat and rice and medical supplies, gifts of the American Red Cross, are on the way to China. Red Cross headquarters in Washington announced on July 13 that medical supplies to the value of U.S.$1,000,000 would be shipped to China by the first American freighters sailing from the Pacific coast. The value of such supplies already sent to China is U.S.$3,500,000, according to Norman Davis, Red Cross president.

Among the Red Cross items now en route to China are 39,998 sacks or 1,999,900 pounds of cracked wheat and three cases of surgical dressings which were shipped aboard the freighter Collingsworth. The Coldbrook of the American Mail Line, which cleared Seattle on June 24 also carried a considerable shipment of medical supplies.

The Cape Flattery from Seattle carried 490,000 pounds of cracked wheat (already landed). The Cape Alava, which left Seattle on June 15, carried 2,000,000 pounds of cracked wheat, and the Capilla, which cleared from Seattle on June 25, also carried 2,000,000 pounds of cracked wheat. The Andrea Luckenbach, which sailed from San Francisco on June 20, had a cargo of 400,000 pounds of cracked wheat, while the President Coolidge, which left Seattle on July 13 also carried 400,000 pounds of cracked wheat.

The President Johnson, scheduled to sail from San Francisco on July 23 will bring 400,000 pounds of cracked wheat held over from the cargo of the Ruth Alexander, which was prevented from sailing because of a strike. The President Cleveland, which left San Francisco on July 3, carried 400,000 pounds of cracked wheat.

Several applications for relief were received in Shanghai from Ningpo where serious famine conditions prevail as a result of the recent hostilities in that area. Missionary interests in that city requested the American Red Cross to ship several thousand sacks of cracked wheat immediately. It was said that the Japanese authorities had granted permission for the shipment to be made on Japanese steamers. Missionary circles at Shaohing, Chekiang, also requested large quantities of Red Cross wheat as soon as possible because of critical conditions prevailing in that area, also resulting from the recent hostilities.

A dispatch from Washington last week stated that the Red Cross national headquarters at Washington had sent to China Mr. Carl Myers, who will assist Mr. Walter Wesselius, director of American Red Cross relief operations in China. Mr. Myers will have charge of the distribution of medicines, clothing and food supplies which are transported to interior points by way of the Burma road. Mr. Myers has had 23 years' experience in Red Cross service, having worked with World War camps, with the American forces in Siberia and in extensive relief operations in various parts of the United States.

American Red Cross Aids Soochow Children

**Orphan and destitute children in Soochow are among the beneficiaries of American Red Cross contributions to China relief. In this picture a number of the children are grouped around sacks of newly-arrived cracked wheat, gift of the American Red Cross.**

## Sugiyama to Command The North China Fleet

Vice-Admiral Rokuzo Sugiyama has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Japanese North China Seas Fleet, succeeding Vice-Admiral Mitsumi Shimizu, it was announced in Tokyo on July 13. The new commander-in-chief in the north has hitherto been attached to the Yokosuka Naval Base.

In General Demand!

As a reliable, convenient liver and intestinal regulator, Pinkettes are "in general demand" amongst all who have once experienced their merits.

Tiny, pink, sugar-coated, all-vegetable laxative pilules, Pinkettes gently and painlessly cleanse the food tract, dispel constipation, tone up the liver, banish biliousness and sick headaches, aid digestion, purify the breath, clear the skin, relieve piles.

Try them to-night, you will be more than pleased with the tomorrow's feeling of internal comfort and well-being. Chemists everywhere sell Pinkettes, the popular little laxatives.

PINKETTES

For gentle laxative aid.

# The Pawn Ticket Racket in S'hai

BY H. K. LAW

We have read of profiteering in rice and other commodities in Shanghai and elsewhere in China recently, and some of us are conversant with the methods of certain Indian moneylenders in our midst. But how many foreigners or the more prosperous of the Chinese have any inkling of the pawnticket racket, a stupendous organization of hundreds of small rackets, opened independently of each other, in the Western Badlands and Nantao, and in parts of Hongkew?

During the trying times that are endured by most of the poorer classes of Chinese, some of them pawned part of their belongings to tide over the more difficult periods. As the pawnshops are controlled by police byelaws, they pay only a reasonable interest per month, and have the right to redeem their pledges when they are in a position to do so, within a period of a year.

However, this new business or racket has been started for the express purpose of enabling people who have pawned their belongings, to in turn pawn their pawntickets in small establishments opened especially for this kind of transaction.

As is well known, when people are in dire straits, they will do anything legally to raise money to cover their immediate needs. Therefore flocks of people are to be seen at all time of the day patronizing these concerns.

## How It Works

An example will give a general idea of the methods employed by these new racketeers and the huge profits they earn. When an article worth two hundred dollars is pledged in a legitimate pawnshop, the borrower usually gets a loan of twenty per cent of its value, which would be forty dollars. With the pawnticket he can then get a loan of ten dollars from the pawnticket racketeers, who charge him thirty per cent interest.

Both principal and interest, according to the conditions of the transaction, must be paid in full within ten days, failing which the pawnticket is automatically forfeited. The pawnticket racketeer then redeems the pawned article from the legitimate pawnshop. Thus, with an outlay of only fifty dollars, he aquires an article worth two hundred.

The numerous establishments engaged in this racket, some of them operating with a capital of only a thousand dollars, multiply their capital month by month by their high interest loans, not to speak of the additional money made by redeeming and selling articles for which the pawnticket has been forfeited by a borrower.

The racketeers protect themselves from possible legal action by embodying part of the interest they charge with the capital sums which they advance to borrowers. The receipts which they issue for the pawntickets they take in, do not show that they are planning to collect thirty per cent interest for ten days. The receipt is decisive and the unfortunate borrower has no recourse.


For Your

Travelling in China and Abroad

consult

the

CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE

General Tourist Agents

420, Szechuen Road, Shanghai

Tel. 13450 (private exch. to all depts.)



a CUSTOMER on EVERY PAGE

ADVERTISE WHERE PEOPLE LOOK

# Shanghai Sends Longest Telegram

The Chinese readers of a Shanghai newspaper, the **Chinese-American Daily News**, last week sent a telegram of appreciation and congratulation to British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and the British people. It probably was the longest telegram ever dispatched from Shanghai. The dispatch, a small portion of which is reproduced herewith, contained the names of 100,000 Chinese, residing in Shanghai and other parts of China who signed the epistle. However, the names were not telegraphed. They were written on an engraved scroll in the traditional Chinese manner and were mailed to the British Premier.

**Section of the telegram and scroll sent to the British Premier by the Chinese-American Daily News, a leading Chinese newspaper in Shanghai. The telegram contained the signatures of 100,000 Chinese in Shanghai and elsewhere in the country and expressed the admiration and appreciation of the Chinese for the war efforts of the British people.**

About half of the names were those of residents of Shanghai and vicinity, while the remainder were obtained in Free China, chiefly Chungking and Kunming. The scroll was accepted on behalf of the British Ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, by Mr. John Alexander, British Press Attache at Shanghai. Others present at the ceremony included Sir Robert Calder Marshall, chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce, and representatives of the British Residents Association and China Association.

W. Y. Chhan, editor of the **Chinese-American Daily News**, and members of the staff of the paper spent more than four months collecting the signatures for the scroll.

The inscription on the telegram and scroll expressed the appreciation of the Chinese people for the determination of the British people to wipe out Hitlerism. It said, "As a great nation fighting against aggression to the bitter end, Great Britain has certainly lived up to the hopes of millions of people in the democratic countries of the world." The telegram then referred to the Prime Minister's stirring declaration concerning the extension of British assistance to Russia, "thus vindicating the faith of Britain," and expressed confidence in Britain's future protection of the Burma road.

ACCURACY
via
globe
Telephone 15036
Day and Night
Always Right

# Communists Pledge Support to Chiang

After widespread speculation on Kuomintang - Communist relations since the disbandment of the Communist New Fourth Army early this year, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party issued a manifesto on July 7, fourth anniversary of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, pledging cooperation with the Chinese Central Government at Chungking in the struggle against Japan and urging the formation of an international front comprising the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China, against the Axis powers.

The manifesto, which appeared on July 13 in the *New China Daily News*, official mouthpiece of the Chinese Communist Party at Chungking, included the following suggestions:

1. Support of the international anti-Fascist front, consolidation of the American, British, Chinese and Soviet bloc against the Tripartite powers, and support of the Chungking Government's action in severing diplomatic relations with the Axis powers;
2. Strengthening of the struggle against the Nanking Government;
3. Improvement in the political, cultural, and economic establishments of Chinese bases behind the Japanese lines;
4. Improvements in national forces through tightening up of training methods, increased equipment to troops, and assurances that supplies will be sent to troops operating behind the Japanese lines;
5. Strengthening of cooperation between the Kuomintang and Communist parties;
6. Assurances that freedom of speech, association and the press will be granted to the people;
7. Selection of good government officials and dismissal of corrupt personnel;
8. Prohibition of hoarding and price manipulation;
9. Improvements in conscription;
10. Readjustment of relations between the Central Government and local administrations;

Maintaining that the communists are part of the anti-Japanese national united front and are adhering to the "Three People's Principles", the manifesto declared:

"This party is really the most determined executor of the Three People's Principles. The Eighth Route Army is, from beginning to end, part of the national army. The Eighth Route Army has recovered huge territories and carried out there these principles. All of this indicates that the Communist Party, indeed, is in the vanguard in protecting the fatherland."

# H.K. Naval Volunteers Called for Service

A proclamation calling to service all members of the Naval Volunteer Force was gazetted in Hongkong on July 12, **Domei** reported. It was explained that not all members of the force would be required to enter active service immediately.

## Want Draftees Held Beyond One Year

President Roosevelt and General George C. Marshall, Chief of the Army General Staff, told congressional leaders in a special meeting on July 14, that secret information compiled by the intelligence services of the Army and Navy demonstrated the necessity for holding draftees in the Army more than the original 12 months.

Following the meeting Senator Alben W. Barkley, Senate majority leader, stated that it has been decided that both the Senate and House Military Affairs Committee will begin hearings on this proposal immediately.

Senator Barkley further announced that the committee is studying strong demands made by both President Roosevelt and General Marshall, for authorization to send troops outside the Western Hemisphere.

Regarding the proposed extension of selective service time, General Marshall said that the new troops are only now beginning to shape up into an expert army and it is no time to break up so fine an organization. He asked legislation permitting the sending of troops outside the Hemisphere because of the existing international situation.

Both proposals are expected to meet stiff resistance in Congress. Senator Robert Reynolds, North Carolina Democrat who introduced the Selective Service bill, announced on July 12 that he would not support the proposals. He stated that he voted for the original measure with the conviction that American men would never be sent outside the Western Hemisphere and would not have to serve for more than one year.

Sentiment in the United States is still predominantly against war, Senator Burton K. Wheeler stated July 14. He alleged that President Roosevelt would only get 15 votes in the Senate if he asked Congress to declare war at the present time.

Meanwhile, the America First Committee asked for the resignation of Colonel Frank Knox, Navy Secretary, at a meeting in Chicago on July 13. A resolution adopted by the Committee charged Colonel Knox with having urged intervention of the U.S. Navy in the present war, an act which would violate the prerogative of Congress, which alone has the right to declare war.

## Rains Come in Time to Save China's Rice Crop

The threat of a serious rice shortage in China has been removed by the coming of the rainy season which struck coastal areas three weeks ago and the southwestern provinces this week.

Reports from Chungking supplied by *Havas* estimate that the autumn rice crop in Szechwan province will be around 70 per cent of the province's best yields, sufficient for the needs of the whole of Szechwan. After a protracted dry spell, rain fell on July 13 just in time to save the fall crops.

The Chungking area suffered a spell of dry weather which lasted from June 24 until July 13. A burning sun and temperatures up to 100 degrees parched the soil and brought farmers to the temples to pray for rain.

Japan is expecting a rice crop sufficient to meet the nation's needs. A *Domei* report from Tokyo states a bumper rice crop of 14,000,000,000 kilograms, well exceeding the normal yield of 13,000,000,000 kilograms, is forecast for the Japanese Empire in 1941 by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.

The estimates are said to include 9,100,000,000 kilograms in Japan proper, 3,500,000,000 kilograms in Korea, and 1,400,000,000 in Formosa. Favorable weather during the planting season was given as the reason for the estimated grain in production during the year.

Rice prices, which fell slightly in Shanghai this week, following an earlier increase when Settlement rice was priced at $116 per zah, can therefore be expected to decline further.

## Peru-Ecuador Peace Talks Expected Soon

Peace talks between representatives of Peru and Ecuador are still in the preliminary and exploratory stage, not yet having developed to the point of formal negotiations, Mr. Sumner Welles, U. S. Under-Seretary of State, announced in Washington July 14. Fighting along the Peru-Ecuador frontier broke out on July 7 as an ancient but still smoldering boundary quarrel flared into a blaze. A truce was quickly arranged as a result of mediatory intervention by neighboring South American states and the State Department in Washington. The warring neighbors sent representatives to Washington to attempt to iron out differences.

## Japan's Oil Refineries Make Record Profits

The common people of Japan may have to bear the burdens of a wartime economy, but the lords of capital are reaping record profits from the "New Order in East Asia" ramp. A **Domei** report from Tokyo on July 14 stated that during the six months from September, 1940 to February, 1941 the net profits of 294 representative manufacturing concerns, plus 16 gas and electric utility companies, amounted to Yen 525,095,000. The profit rates averaged 14.2 per cent. Of nine key industries serveyed, oil refining led with a 23 per cent profit, followed by dyeing and weaving with 17.5 per cent, and foodstuffs 15.9 per cent. Figures were taken from a survey by the Japan Hypothec Bank.

## U.S. Aircraft Experts En Route to Chungking

Thirty American aircraft maintenance specialists arrived in Singapore from New York on July 9, en route to Rangoon, whence they were to proceed to Chungking, **United Press** reported.

On July 12, three American transportation and highway experts, Messrs Donald Arnstein, Marco Hellman and Harold Davis, arrived in Chungking as advisers to the Chinese Government. They were met by Dr. John Earl Baker, of the Burma Highway Commission, and were to proceed to Kunming early this week to assume their duties, their first task being in connection with the Burma highway.


**THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC**

**INTERNATIONAL BANKERS & TRAVEL AGENTS**

**BANKING IN ALL ITS PHASES**

Documentary Credits
Collections
Foreign Exchange
Checking & Savings Accounts
Time Deposits
Travellers Letters of Credit
Travelers Cheques
Remittances

**TRAVEL**

Air — Sea — Rail Reservations
with every need foreseen

Shanghai Office:
**158 Kiukiang Road**
**Tel. 16278**

**and over eighty other offices throughout the World**

# U.S.Spikes New Occupation Rumors

Rumors to the effect that the United States might seek to occupy insular outposts other than Iceland, were punctured by Mr. Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, on July 14.

With regard to Portugal's Azores and Cape Verde Islands, about which rumors have been unusually rife, Mr. Welles declared that the United States desires Portugal to retain control of the islands and has no intention of taking action against them. This is a reiteration of the June 10 statement by Secretary of State Cordell Hull that the United States will respect Portugues sovereignty over the Atlantic islands.

Mr. Welles likewise spiked rumors relating to an allegedly intended American occupation of the French West African port of Dakar, the Russian peninsula of Kamchatka, and other non-American possessions.

Meanwhile, the occupation of Iceland has stimulated increased opposition to President Roosevelt's policy on the part of isolationists and peace advocates. The opposition is due not so much to the actual occupation as to Prime Minister Churchill's recent announcement that British forces on the island will not be removed as had been previously reported.

Senator Homer T. Bone, Washington Democrat, led the critics of the British policy by demanding on July 12 the immediate withdrawal of Allied forces from Iceland. He pointed out that Germany has the right, according to the laws of war, to attack Iceland so long as enemy troops remain there. An attack of this kind would of course precipitate the United States into the war immediately. The same line was taken by Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Republican of Michigan.

Resentment was also expressed in many quarters because of Mr. Churchill's open criticism of the freedom of speech in America which permitted Senator Wheeler to give the American public an idea of what its government was doing before it was actually done.

# Armistice Ends Fighting in Syria

Ending the one-month-old Syrian conflict, characterized by stubborn French resistance and lassitude on the part of the Allied invaders, an armistice was signed by representatives of the Vichy and British governments on July 14.

Conditions of the armistice, while not yet officially announced, are believed to have included the demobilization of Vichy forces in the Levantine area, the handing over to the British of all war equipment, and the assurance of postwar independence for Syria and Lebanon.

Other demands asked by the British in earlier armistice talks are believed to have been granted. These include the following:—

1. Granting of permission for French troops in Syria to join the de Gaullist forces, with complete freedom of choice for each individual.
2. Repatriation of members of the Syrian fighting forces who are not prepared to join the Allied cause, if and when this is possible.

### No "Scorched Earth"

3. Delivery of railroads, bridges, radio and oil establishments undestroyed into the hands of the British for use against the Axis powers.
4. Granting the Allies the right of placing Syria under military occupation for the duration of the war.
5. Handing over of all Germans and Italians in the country to the British for internment.
6. Handing over of all naval units intact to the victors.
7. Freeing of all Britons taken prisoner during the war.

The final form of the armistice was drawn up by General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, British commander-in chief of the Allied forces in Syria, General Catroux of the Free French armies, and General de Verdillac, the emissary of General Henri Dentz, French High Commissioner to the Levantine states. The agreement was initialed by the representatives of the various governments at Acre, Syria on the evening of July 13 and was then referred back to Vichy and London.

# Dr. Wellington Koo Presents Credentials

A warm tribute was paid to the Chinese nation at a grand reception given in honor of Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, new Chinese ambassador to the Court of St. James, on July 10, when Dr. Koo presented his credentials to King George. Dr. Koo is to be succeeded as Chinese ambassador to Paris by Dr. Wei Tao-ming who is leaving shortly for Vichy via the United States by Clipper plane.

Several members of the Chinese Embassy who accompanied Dr. Koo had the honor of being presented to King George. They were Dr. Cheng Wei-cheng, counsellor; Mr. Yui Min, counsellor; Mr. Sze Chao-kwei, counsellor; Mr. Tan Paoshen, counseller and first secretary; Dr. Liang Yuen-li, first secretary; Mr. Tien Tsuen-dien, first secretary; Mr. Fu Kuan-hsiung, first secretary; and Major Chen Pin-kai, assistant military attache. Anthony Eden, was also present.

At a reception held at the Chinese Embassy on the occasion of the arrival of Dr. Koo, Mr. Philip Graves, foreign editor of the London **Times** for many years, highly praised China's staunch resistance to Japanese aggression and expressed gratitude and admiration to the Chinese government and nation.

"Your resistance," Mr. Graves stated, "has meant a great deal to Britain, and indeed to the English-speaking people in general. Let's suppose that counsels of prudence and appeasement had prevailed at Nanking at the beginning of the China incident. I think my colleagues will agree that militant Japan, encouraged by China's surrender or token resistance, would not have stood still."

### Sees Grave Dangers

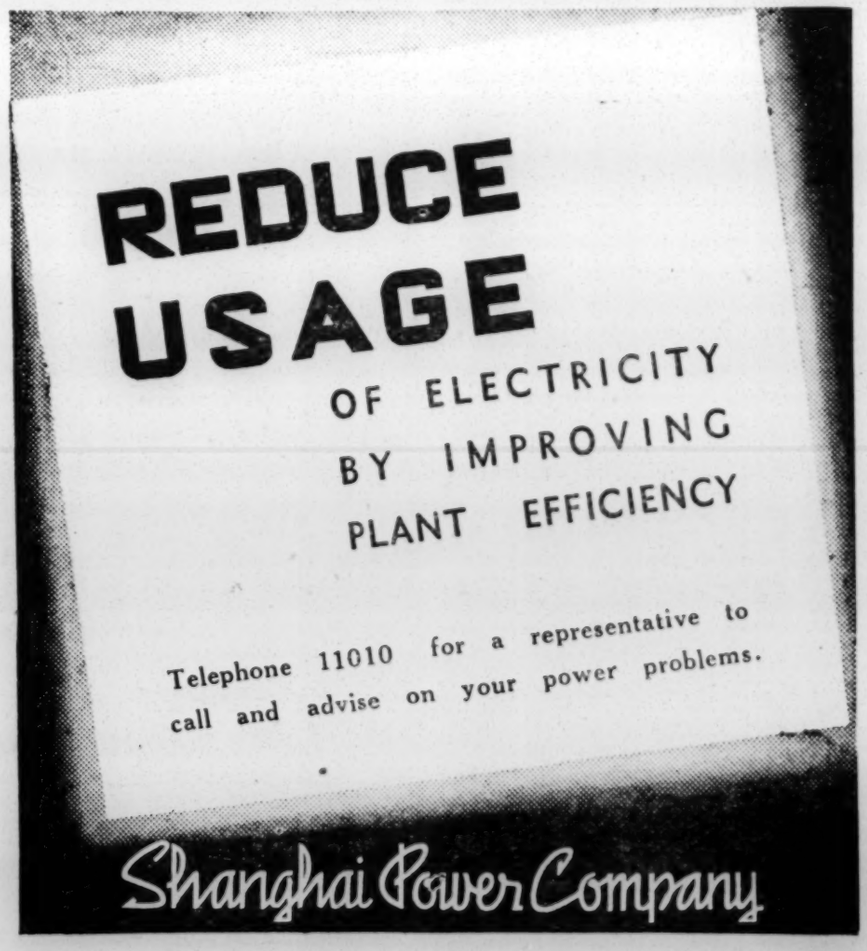
Declaring that grave dangers are looming in the southern seas, Mr. Graves said that "the edge has been taken off the sword blade, and the arm that wields it is no longer so fresh and lusty as four years ago. We welcome Your Excellency as the representative of a great and ancient nation that is fighting the same battle for decency, order, and honesty in international relations that we are fighting," he concluded.

At a press conference before his departure from Chungking, Dr. Wei Tao-ming, newly-appointed Chinese ambassador to Vichy, stressed the traditional friendship between China and France, and declared that present circumstances offered an excellent opportunity to consolidate existing friendly relations between the two countries.

The new ambassador also expressed confidence in China's ultimate victory over Japan and the completion of the work of reconstruction.

# U.S. Permits Presence of One Italian Consul

The American Government made one exception when it ordered the evacuation of German and Italian consuls. The exception was Signor Attilio Ortolani, Italian consul at Fort Worth, Texas, who is 72 years of age and has resided in the United States for 47 years.



# Guerillas Active In Pootung Area

Chinese guerillas in the Pootung area resumed their activity last week, wiping out a whole detachment of Nanking police on July 8 and shooting a Japanese gendarme in the back on July 14.

According to reports brought by a traveler, Chinese guerilla units operating near Nanwei, on the outskirts of Pootung, annihilated an entire detachment of the local Peace Preservation Corps on July 8. Mass attacks were said to have been made on a number of villages in the area.

Guerilla units near Changchiachia were even said to have battled with members of the local corps for control of the highways leading into the city. Casualties among the puppet police were believed heavy judging from the large number of wounded brought into Changchiachia on stretchers.

Despite added precautions taken by the Japanese forces, a lone Chinese patriot slipped up to a Japanese gendarme, Sergeant Katsuji Nakaguro, on July 14, and fired one shot into the victim's back. Nakaguro was given immediate first aid and is expected to survive. His attacker was not apprehended, although an intensive search was made in Pootung by the Japanese authorities.

### Ex-Nankingite Killed

Terrorists attacked an ex-Nanking man in the Western District on July 8. Mr. Hwa Kang, who was reported to have worked for the Nanking regime until recently, was shot dead in front of his house on Lane 82, Brenan Road.

The shooting occurred at about 9.50 p.m. when Hwa was cooling himself in front of his home. A lone gunman sneaked up and fired two shots, one of which hit the victim in the head and the other in the chest. The gunman escaped.

Meanwhile, two Chinese schoolboys, Wang Shi-wei, freshman at St. John's University, and Soong Sung-teh, student at a public school, committed a $17,000 robbery as a result of seeing too many "Western" films and reading too many "Western" novels.

The pair entered the home of one of Wang's neighbors, who lives at 34 Hwakee Avenue, off Bubbling Well Road, and intimidated the residents with black masks, a toy pistol, and a knife. They then bound an amah, the mistress of the house and a sleeping male guest. Next they searched the premises for two hours and finally departed with $4,000 in cash and $13,000 in deposit books.

The pair were arrested after Wang attempted to collect the money deposited at the Ningpo Commercial and Savings Bank.

## Fire Extinguishers Now On U.S. Priorites List

The United States this past week added fire-extinguishers to the priority of defense products and will add rubber to the list shortly, **Havas** reported.

Rubber, of which there is now a shortage, is one of the products which the Administration has been accumulating with the intention of building up a surplus supply for any eventuality. Fire-extinguishers are badly needed for new military camps.

Meanwhile, Mr. Walter Fuller, chairman of the National Manufacturers' Association, declared on July 13 that the production of aluminum in the United States is at present sufficient to cover the needs of all national defense industries—airplane plants and others—but is not sufficient to satisfy the needs of other industries.

The two firms which monopolize aluminum, the Aluminum Company of America and the Reynolds Metal Company, produced 54,000,000 and 4,000,000 pounds of the metal, respectively, in the last month. Both concerns are at present extending their plants in order to increase output. By autumn, Reynolds Metal will have raised its production 300 per cent.

## Use of Languages Restricted in Japan

The Japanese Ministry of Communications announced on July 12 that, effective from that date, no telegraphic offices in Japan would accept messages in languages other than Japanese, Chinese, English and German. It also announced, according to a **Domei** news release, that coded telegrams must be accompanied by transcriptions and the personal signatures of the senders at the time of filing.

The Japanese Government further specified that all messages from continental Europe must be in German, those from America in English, and those from Asia in either Japanese or Chinese.This was said by the Japanese Government's mouthpiece, the **Japan Times and Advertiser**, to be logical and practical since it dispenses with the need of keeping a large staff of linguists.

A further regulation restricts users of telephones to the Japanese, Chinese and German languages. As a special dispensation, the American ambassador, Mr. Joseph C. Grew, is to be permitted to conduct telephone conversations in English, **Domei** reported.

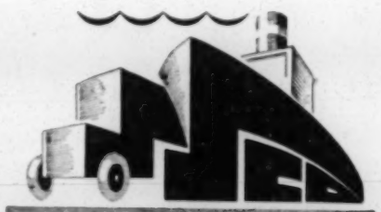
## Nazi Officials Sail On U.S. Transport

Johannes Borchers, German Consul-General at New York, and Captain Fritz Wiedemann, German Consul-General at San Francisco, left the United States for Lisbon with 45 other German and Italian Consular officials aboard the U. S. Army transport West Point on July 15. Borchers, recently-appointed German Consul-General for Shanghai, Wiedemann, and 15 others were in San Francisco when they suddenly abandoned plans to sail to the Orient and instead chartered three airliners in order to reach the ship in New York by sailing date. They had earlier missed the Japanese liner Yawata Maru when British officials delayed in guaranteeing them safe conduct across the Pacific.

The West Point is also carrying Transocean News Service employees recently ordered out of the United States, including Dr. Manfred Zapp and Guenther Tonn. The latter was head of Transocean in Shanghai about nine years ago.

German consular officials in Vladivostok were more fortunate in reaching Japan. The Consul-General and four members of his staff were handed over to Japanese authorities at the Manchoukuoan border on July 13.

German and Italian residents in Free China are also being evacuated successfully. Numbering 50, they are mostly missionaries and employees of the German Eurasia Air Line. Many of the missionaries hope to remain in China despite the war, as they did during World War I.


Our Specialty:

**PACKING**

of

*Household Effects and Curios.*

TRUCKING● LIGHTERAGE● LAUNCHES●
STORAGE● BAGGAGE DELIVERY●
SHIPPING● CUSTOM BROKERS●
INSURANCE●

**SHANGHAI STEVEDORING CO.**

FED. INC., U.S.A.

51 Canton Road Phone 11455

# Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

*First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th (1937) issue of The Review.*

**June 30**

Continuing yesterday's disastrous bombing in which the buildings of the British Embassy were blasted and several members of the Embassy staff, including Sir Arthur B. Blackburn, Embassy Councellor, sustained slight injuries, Japanese naval bombers raided Chungking again, concentrating their attack on the western part of the city and the crowded Kiangpei suburb across the Chialing River.

Shortly after his arrival at Chungking, Dr. Quo Tai-chi, former Chinese ambassador to Great Britain and new foreign minister, was sworn into office during an impressive service presided over by Mr. Lin Sen, chairman of the National Government. Declaring there would be no change in China's foreign policy, Dr. Quo said that he would faithfully observe the wartime diplomatic policy laid down by General Chiang Kai-shek, and that policy could not be altered or influenced by any changes in the international situation.

Editorially commenting on the Yen 300,000,000 credit loan to the Nanking Government, the influential Tokyo daily, **Asahi,** hinted that the loan was prompted by the necessity of counteracting the effects of Anglo-American financial assistance to bolster Chungking's "fapi" and war economy. The **Japan Times and Advertiser** said the loan demonstrated the trust placed in the stability of Wang's regime and its ability to carry out in its own way the practical "policy of reconstruction."

⁂

**July 1**

Germany and Italy formally recognized the Nanking Government, headed by Wang Ching-wei. Spain did similarly, likewise the Axis-controlled governments of Rumania, Hungary, Slovakia, Croatia, and Bulgaria. Reacting sharply and swiftly, the Chinese Foreign Office at Chungking issued instructions for the recall of the Chinese ambassador in Berlin and the Chinese charge d'affaires in Rome, as well as all members of the Chinese embassies in Rome And Berlin. The United States responded to the Axis move by reaffirming its recognition of Chungking as the only legitimate government in China. Jubilant over the Axis recognition of Nanking, Tokyo and Nanking official circles issued statements acknowledging the recognition, while Dr. Nobufumi Ito, president of the Japananese Cabinet Information Board, described the recognition as "a telling blow to those who do not yet realize the great ideal of the establishment of the new order in East Asia."

Unshaken determination of the Chinese Communists to continue the fight against Japan irrespective of the international and internal situations, was voiced by the Chungking Communist organ, **New China Daily,** on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party.

While the Japanese government is expected to express its attitude toward the new situation arising from the Nazi-Soviet war, Premier Konoye declared that Japan should depend upon her own power to create the New Order in East Asia.

The Japanese premier also told the **United Press** correspondent that Japan is "very anxious" to maintain friendly relations with the United States and that he sees "no reason why the two countries cannot remain friendly." He declared that Japan will adhere to her treaties—both with Germany and with Russia—despite the current Nazi-Soviet war.

⁂

**July 2**

The Chinese government at Chungking formally severed diplomatic relations with Germany and Italy as a result of their recognition of the Nanking regime headed by Wang Ching-wei. In a note handed to the German and Italian embassies at Chungking, Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese foreign minister, declared that Axis recognition of Nanking "amounts to an extension of their aggressive policy to the Far East," is a "gross injustice to China," and that the Axis has forfeited any claim to the friendship of the Chinese government and people. German and Italian Embassy officials were handed diplomatic passports and promised protection as far as the Indo-China border.

The Japanese government, after repeated conferences, reached a decision on national policy in view of the new situation arising from the Nazi-Soviet war. Although no official revelation of the decision has been made, Yosuke Matsuoka, foreign minister, indicated that Japan's course temporarily would be one of watchful waiting.

The Japanese government has adopted a "four-point" military, political, and economic program, including enlargement of the Nanking army to 500,000 to strengthen the Nanking regime and to bring about the "final collapse" of Chungking.

⁂

**July 3**

In far-flung raids north and south of the Yangtsze River, and deep into the Chinese hinterland, Japanese naval planes dealt extensive damage to Chinese military bases, according to a **Domei** report.

Highlighted in the report were large-scale attacks on many centers in China's interior, including a long-range bombing of Sining, Chinghai Province.

The wife and two sons of General Teng Pao-shan, group army commander in Kansu, were killed during a recent Japanese air raid on Lanchow, a **Kuo Min** report stated. General Chiang Kai-shek has sent a telegram of condolence to General Teng.

⁂

**July 4**

In the 15th raid on Chungking this year, four large flights of Japanese bombers blasted the war-time capital, declared a **Domei** report.

Continuing mopping-up campaigns against the Chinese Communists operating in eastern Hopei, Japanese units routed enemy concentrations near Hancheng, according to the same report.

Dr. Wellington Koo, the newly-appointed Chinese ambassador to London, commented on the vague statements by Yosuke Matsuoka, the Japanese foreign Minister, regarding Japan's attitude towards Soviet Russia, in a statement reported by **Reuter.**

"What else could be expected?" he asked. "Japan has had over much trouble already with her connection with the Axis....There is no coherence and direction in her policy....she must adopt a purely opportunist attitude and watch events."


OLING

DISINFECTING FLUID

亞林防疫臭水

增進健康

防疫消毒

INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY, LTD.

SHANGHAI

Japan is considering establishment of a "safety zone" or boundaries for Japanese territorial waters in view of possible American aid to the Soviet Union via Vladivostok, Mr. Koh Ishii, deputy spokesman of the Cabinet Information Board, declared in an interview with a **United Press** correspondent.

***

**July 5**

The Press Hostel area and the western part of Chungking again were subjected to a heavy Japanese bombing.

Japanese army and navy planes blasted large concentrations of Chungking troops at Tacheng and Chaoan, southern Fukien Province, stated a **Domei** report.

The raids were the most severe at Chaoan where the local headquarters of the Chungking forces as well as several defense positions were demolished, **Domei** added.

Further report from the same agency claimed that Japanese forces dislodged a detachment of the Chinese New Fourth Army in the swampy area west of Ocheng, 40 kilometers east of Hankow.

A squadron of 21 Japanese airplanes raided Chungking this afternoon. Over 100 bombs were dropped on the city and suburbs, destroying many houses and causing a number of casualties, according to a **Kuo Min** report.

***

**July 6**

Large formations of Japanese naval bombers carried out the 16th raid on Chungking this year at 7 p.m., according to **Domei.**

Besides blasting military objectives within the city walls, the Japanese bombers also raided an airfield 15 kilometers east of Chungking and bombed hangars and fuel godowns, the report added.

Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese finance minister, expressed gratitude for foreign credits extended to China since start of Sino-Japanese hostilities. Surveying the financial front, Dr. Kung pointed out that "Japan's present national debt is more than three times China's burden. The present per capita debt is about 20 yuan in China, compared to 400 yen in Japan."

On the eve of the 4th anniversary of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, three groups of Japanese naval bombers carried out an attack on China's wartime capital, a **Domei** report stated.

Colonel Hayao Mabuchi, head of the Press Section of Imperial General Headquarters in Tokyo, issued a statement saying that "the settlement of the China affair, at whatever sacrifice, remains the pivotal center of Japan's national policy," **Domei** reported. Areas now under Japanese occupation total 3,000,000 square kilometers, or seven times the area of Japan proper, the report added.

## National City Bank Sells Building Here

The building housing the Shanghai branch of the National City Bank of New York on Kiukiang Road, near The Bund, was sold this week, according to a bank announcement which said that the property had been disposed of in line with the bank's established policy of renting offices for its branches both in the United States and abroad, wherever possible. The bank has taken a long-term lease on the property from the buyers, who have agreed to erect a new building on the same site, when mutually agreed upon, in order to provide a satisfactory banking home for the N.C.B.

Announcement by the bank did not disclose the identity of the buyers, nor the price paid. It was reported, however, that a Chinese syndicate had purchased the property for Ch.$3,000,000, which the bank regarded as an "attractive offer." The China Realty Company were agents for the buyers.


"MIDLAND" INK

for fountain pens and all writing purposes

- MIDLAND INK is made scientifically, with constant chemical tests to ensure freedom from impurities that frequently cause pens to become sluggish in action.
- MIDLAND INK is the highest quality ink for writing, copying, stamping, drawing, fountain pen, etc. in office, school and home.
- MIDLAND INK is prepared in five different colors, including blue-black, blue, violet, red and green, and is bottled in different sizes, but chiefly in 60 C.C. and 1 liter containers.

We also supply penholders in various colors of beautiful appearance.

*Obtainable at all bookstores and stationery shops.*
*For special orders communicate with*

CHINA MIDLAND FACTORY

*ESTABLISHED IN 1935*

MANUFACTURERS OF CARBON PAPER, STENCIL PAPER, PASTE, MUCILAGE, PENHOLDERS AND INK.

48 Rue Admiral Bayle,
Shanghai, China

Phone 86734
Cable "5796"


## Who's Who in China

Cheng Chi-lu, government official and army leader, born in Hwangkang district, Hupeh province, Dec. 24, 1891: graduate of Military Academy of the Three Northeastern Provinces, and the Fengtien

程 起 陸
**Cheng Chi-lu**

Law College; in active army service with rank ranging from captain to lieutenant-general; counsellor of the provincial governments of Shansi, Hopei, Chahar and Suiyuan; senior director of the National Government; administrative superintendent and concurrently commander of Peace Preservation Corps of the Third District of Honan province; lieutenant-general, counsellor of the Twentieth Group Army Headquarters; counsellor of the Executive Yuan; member of the Central Relief Committee; now, chairman of the Economic Committee for the 9th War Zone. Address: Post Box 136, Hengyang, Hunan.

## Mines Laid in New York, San Francisco Waters

Waters around San Francisco and New York have been mined, the United States Navy Department announced July 12.

The mine-laying operations in New York harbor began on June 18 and will be continued until September 30 in the area northwest of Sandy Hook light station. Bouys will mark the mined area.

The mine laying is said to be practice operations for army forces which have charge of harbors and inland waterways.

Mines near the San Francisco harbor were laid in an area three miles southwest of the Milerocks Lighthouse. The Navy Hydrographic service has announced that the mines will remain there indefinitely.

## Montenegro Proclaims Its 'Independence'

Montenegro, toy-sized Balkan state incorporated into Yugoslavia in 1918, proclaimed its independence as a constitutional monarchy on July 12. A Constituent National Assembly, said to represent the people, met at Cetinje and voted complete independence with the restoration of the dynasty of Petrovich-Niegos. Owing to the absence of a suitable ruler in the dynasty, the assembly "asked" the King of Italy to appoint a regent.

# Men and Events

Lone Liang, Chinese Minister at Bucharest has been recalled, according to a **Transocean** message from the Rumanian capital on July 13.

*

Carl Mydans, correspondent for **Life** and Melville Jacoby, correspondent for **Time**, returned to Chungking on July 11, following a month's trip to Lanchow, Sian and Tungkwan.

*

E. T. Nash, former Acting Deputy Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, has been appointed a member of the staff of Sir Gerald Campbell, director of the British Information Service in New York.

*

John William Powell, son of J. B. Powell, who has been connected with the editorial department of **The China Press** for the past year, returned to the United States on the President Pierce this week. He will resume his studies in the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri.

*

Lawrence Howes, son of J. M. Howes of the American Chamber of Commerce, departed for the United States on the President Pierce this week. He plans to enter Reed College in Oregon this fall. Since his graduation from the Shanghai American School, Mr. Howes, has been connected with the U. S. Consulate General.

*

President Franklin D. Roosevelt sent a cable to President Lin Sen of China on July 12, in which he praised China for the nation's magnificent fight on behalf of peace principles. The message was sent in reply to a message of greetings which President Lin Sen had sent to President Roosevelt on July 4, the American Independence Day.

*

The Japanese Government announced the appointment of Vice-Admiral Rokuzo Sugiyama as Commander of the North China Seas Fleet, according to report from Tokyo on July 13. Vice-Admiral Mitsumi Shimizu, previous Supreme Commander, has been appointed in charge of the Press Bureau of the General Staff Headquarters in Tokyo.

*

It was reported at Manila on July 10 that an unidentified Japanese had been arrested near Nichols Field, where the U. S. Army Air Corps is stationed. The Japanese had in his possession maps and sketches of streets and roads in the vicinity of the air-field. The man was turned over to the Philippines Constabulary for questioning.

*

Miss Peggy Dunn, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. T. B. Dunn, departed from Shanghai on the President Pierce enroute to the United States, where she will attend school. Miss Dunn was graduated from the Shanghai American School last spring. She will attend school in New Hampshire.

*

Dr. Wei Tao-ming, recently appointed Chinese Ambassador to the Vichy Government arrived in Hongkong on July 14 enroute to his new post. Dr. Wei is accompanied by Mrs. Wei, Mr. Hsu Kung-su, who will serve as Counsellor of Embassy, and Mr. Chu Chih-lo, eleve attache. The party will travel by Clipper plane by way of the United States.

*

Major Joseph Twitty, U. S. Army Engineering Corps, has been appointed Assistant U. S. Military Attache in China and will be stationed at Hongkong. Major Twitty is now stationed at Mobile, Alabama, but will proceed to Washington for temporary duty in the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, prior to proceeding to Hongkong.

The National Defense Council at Chungking announced on July 12 that summer working hours for all party, administrative and military organizations, would be 6:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m., while skeleton shifts would be on duty in the afternoons from 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

*

A huge granite boulder, weighing at least 40 tons, which had been resting on the old city wall at Chungking, rolled into the Chialing River, 100 meters below, on July 9. In rolling down the decline the giant mass of rock killed or injured 125 Chinese whose houses were in its path. The rock dated back to the construction of the city wall in the Sung Dynasty.

*

Two graduates of the Shanghai American School, Dudley H. Clayton and Pierce B. Day, were graduated with honors at the commencement exercises at Peddie School, Heightstown, New Jersey, June 23. Young Clayton is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Clayton of the Associated Mission Treasurers, while Mr. Day is the son of the Rev. and Mrs. C. B. Day.

*

A. Manuel Fox and William H. Taylor, American members of the Chinese Currency Stabilization Committee, who arrived in Shanghai late in May for the purpose of investigating currency and economic conditions, returned to Hongkong on July 13 and according to report from that city, they were expected to meet the three Chinese members of the Committee for a conference prior to returning to Chungking. The Chinese members of the Committee—K. P. Chen, Hsi Teh-mou and Tsuyee Pei—were making investigations at Kunming and elsewhere in Free China, while Mr. Fox and Mr. Taylor were in Shanghai. The members of the Committee were also expected to hold conferences with representatives of the British and American banks in Hongkong.

Sir Hubert Wilkins, famous Australian explorer and aviator, who has been making a tour of the Far East for the purpose of investigating aircurrents and atmospheric conditions, arrived in Chungking by CNAC plane from Hongkong on July 12, where he will continue his investigations. He passed through Shanghai following a similar trip of investigation in Japan, Manchukuo and North China, last week. From Chungking he will proceed to Kunming and then to India by the Burma Road.

*

Miss Hilda Sofia Johanson, 72 years old, and for 50 years a missionary in China, died at the China Inland Mission Hospital in Shanghai on Monday, July 14. The funeral service was held at Hungjao Road Cemetery on Tuesday, July 16, when the Rev. G. A. Scott paid a high tribute to the work of the deceased. The pall-bearers were W. J. Drew, A. Hayman, G. R. Hutchinson, A. L. Keeble, R. E. Thompson and G. A. Scott.

*

The **Central Press**, official organ of Nanking, stated that the celebrations which had been planned for Friday of this week, marking the recognition of the Nanking Government "by eight European countries," had been postponed until July 24. Although not stated, it was thought the postponement was due to the necessity of awaiting the return to Nanking of the Japanese Ambassador, who is now in Tokyo.

*

The Chinese National Government announced on July 14, according to **Havas** message from Chungking, that Liberty Bonds amounting to $500,000,000, issued shortly after the outbreak of hostilities in 1937, would be redeemed, beginning in August. The announcement was made by the Supreme National Defense Council. Payments will be spread over 30 years, the total sum to be refunded, including principal and interest, being CN$967,000,000.


CYMA WATCHES

Known the World Over For Quality and Accuracy

Obtainable at All Leading Watchmakers and Department Stores

Sole Agent:

FAR EASTERN CLOCK & WATCH CO.

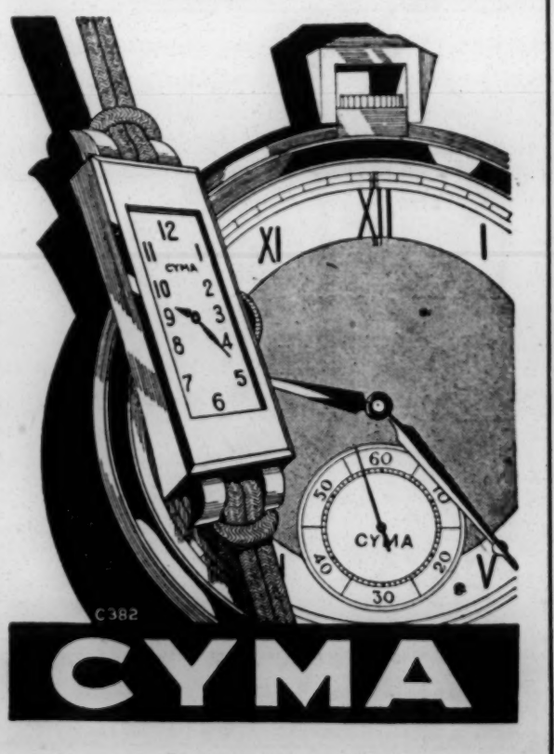
537 Nanking Rd., Shanghai

Tel. 92765

西姆表 世界驰名 準確無誤

中國總經理 遠東鐘表行 南京路五三七號 電話 九二七六五

各大鐘表行及百貨公司均有出售



The China National Aviation Corporation, Sino-American concern which operates passenger and mail planes in West China, will shortly increase its passenger fares, according to report from Chungking. The increases will range from 20 to 90% stated the report. The rate from Hongkong to Chungking will be increased from CN$960 to CN$1,800. The fare between Chungking and Chengtu will not be increased, according to the report.

•

Three Chinese curio dealers were prosecuted in the First Special District Court on July 14 on a charge of minting fake antique coins and selling them to foreigners. T. Y. Chang, Assistant Municipal Advocate, exhibited 8 sets of steel molds and 16 silver bars as evidence of the crime. The men were remanded for further investigation. The paraphernalia was seized at their homes.

•

The latest Gallup poll in the United States, according to a dispatch from New York on July 12, indicated that 72% of the American people want Russia to win against Germany. Only 4% wanted Germany to win while 7% was undecided and 17% thought it didn't make much difference to America which side won. A frequently mentioned reason for the desire that Russia should win a victory over Germany was that Russia is not imperialistic—Germany is. If Russia won she would not attempt to invade the United States, whereas if Germany won, "she probably would."

•

China's silver, purchased by the U. S. Treasury and now stored on the Hudson River, near the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, may be used as a substitute for tin, according to a recommendation of the U. S. National Academy of Science at Washington on July 10. The Federal Office of Production Management, which already had the matter under consideration, stated that 66,000,000 ounces of silver annually would take the place of tin used in solder in the canning and other industries. The director of O.P.M. said that while the price of silver seemed to be above the price of lead solders, the disparity might be reduced by the increased use of silver solders.

•

The Japanese military authorities and the Chinese police at Tientsin have issued orders that all radio sets in the city must be brought to police headquarters for inspection and registration, according to a **Havas** message from that city on July 14. The announcement stated that no one, foreigner or Chinese, will be permitted to have a radio set exceeding three tubes in strength and all powerful sets will be confiscated. The object of the order, according to the announcement, is to prevent residents of Tientsin from listening to broadcasts from Chungking, which "may exert a detrimental influence on public safety due to the misinformation contained."

•

Dr. Ku Meng-yu, former Minister of Railways, was appointed Chancellor of the National Central University by the National Executive Yuan at Chungking on July 16. He will succeed Dr. Lo Chia-lun, who has been head of the University for the past nine years. Dr. Ku studied economics at the University of Berlin and was an associate of Wang Ching-wei until Wang deserted the Government and joined the Japanese at Nanking. The Executive Yuan also announced the appointment of Dr. F. Tsiang, former Ambassador at Moscow and present director of the Political Affairs Department of the Executive Yuan, to the post of Secretary-General of the Executive Yuan. The position was previously held by Mr. Wei Tao-ming, who recently was appointed Ambassador to the Vichy Government.

Ralph Ingersoll, publisher of the tabloid newspaper "PM" in New York, is now enroute to Chungking by air, and after obtaining an interview with Gen. Chiag Kai-shek, plans to proceed to Moscow for an interview with Joseph Stalin. He will then—according to the announcement—proceed to London for an interview with Winston Churchill, the British Premier. Mr. Ingersoll interviewed President Roosevelt and Dr. Lauchlin Currie, administrative assistant to the President, prior to his departure. Mr. Ingersoll was formerly editor of **Time** magazine.

•

According to **United Press** from London on July 9, George Johnson Armstrong, a 38-year old engineer, was the first British subject to receive the death penalty under the war-time treachery act. He was sentenced to death on May 8, following a secret trial at Old Bailey, which was attended only by officials and essential witnesses, in addition to police, jury and the prisoner's counsel. A **Reuter** report from London on July 13 stated that a member of the Northern Ireland Parliament named Oamir Healy had been arrested under a detention order to the Home Secretary under the defense regulations, and taken to London. Healy previously had been interned by the North Ireland Government, from May 1922 to February 1924 but had been released when the matter of his detention was raised in Parliament. Healy was the leader of the anti-partition movement and opposed conscription.

•

Judge Milton J. Helmick of the U. S. Court for China, departed for the United States on a brief vacation this week. He was a passenger on the President Pierce, which sailed on Sunday morning, July 13. Judge Helmick stated that the chief object of his trip was to attend the wedding of his niece, Miss Tittman, who formerly resided in Shanghai. Miss Tittman is to be married to John Morris, general manager of the **United Press** in the Far East. Mr. Morris also was a passenger on the same steamer. Owing to the shortness of his trip, it was not thought necessary to appoint a judge to serve in Judge Helmick's absence. The U. S. Court Commissioner, N. E. Lurton, will continue to hear minor criminal and civil cases in the lower court. The Pierce carried a large number of passengers from Shanghai and other ports, among them being Major Arthur Bassett, former President of the American Red Cross in China, Lt.-Col. Charles A. Wynn, former executive officer of the U. S. Fourth Marines, R. Blondeau, former French Consul here also was a passenger. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter. Samuel Sokobin, U. S. Consul at Tsingtao, E. O. Heuser, American broker, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Breece, Mrs. C. J. Breen, were also among the passengers. There also were 16 Chinese students bound for educational institutions in the United States.


For
Turkish and Domestic Blend
Smoke

Manufactured by
THE AXTON-FISHER TOBACCO CO.
Louisville, Ky., U.S.A.

WHEN YOU THINK OF PAINT THINK OF
CAMPBELL
PAINTS AND PAINT WORK
*Everything the best*
CAMPBELL PAINT CO.
1344 Avenue Foch
corner Hart Road
Phone : 34360

美商友邦人壽保險公司
WHOLE LIFE
ENDOWMENT
LIFE INCOME BOND with INSURANCE
EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENT
ASIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
17 The Bund
Shanghai

A-C-D
FRUIT SALINE
中英藥子鹽

*A Pleasant, Cooling, Effervescent Salt*

A simple corrective for Indigestion, Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Liver and Kidney Disorders.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE DISPENSARY
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
SHANGHAI

**A Picture Of Health!**

A bright, smiling face and plump, rosy cheeks denote a child's healthy progress. If your little son or daughter is thin and pale it is most likely due to some derangement in the digestive organs which a dose or two of Baby's Own Tablets will correct.

Baby's Own Tablets are pleasant in taste so children like them, which makes them easy to give, and being in tablet form accuracy of dosage is assured. They are mildly laxative and are a specific for all the minor health troubles to which babies and little children are subject, constipation, upset stomach, 'wind', diarrhoea, colds, croup, simple fever, teething troubles and worms. Sold by all chemists.

**Baby's Own Tablets.**

Keep Children Well

It was reported in Chungking on July 12 that China and Australia have selected their respective Ministers and shortly will announce the establishment of formal diplomatic relations. Mr. Hsu Mo, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be theh first Chinese Minister to Australia, according to report from Sydney on July 15.

*

The National Health Association at Chungking announced the receipt of 500 cases containing 25,000,000 quinine tablets from the Chinese Welfare Association in Batavia. The donation also included 14 cases of medical and surgical supplies, which will be distributed to the various Chinese fronts. The Chinese organization announced that a further shipment of 200 cases containing 10,000,000 quinine tablets, would be received shortly.

*

A large group of Chinese scientists from Chungking, Kunming and elsewhere will proceed to Kansu Province in order to observe a total eclipse of the sun, which will occur on September 21. The arrangements will be in charge of the Kansu Provincial Institute of Meteorological Surveys. The Academia Sinica and the China Astronomy Institute at Chungking will send a large delegation, with astronomical instruments in order to make adequate observations. Dr. Chang Yu-che, Director of Astronomical Research of the Academy, departed for Kansu on July 13 in order to make arrangements.

*

G. E. Marden and Company, Ltd., which is a subsidiary of the British real estate firm of Wheelock and Company, Ltd., has announced the sale of $3,000,000 worth of bonds. The bonds will bear interest at 5½% and will run for 15 years and will be sold to the public at 96½. The firm of Wheelock and Company made profits of CN$453,000; CN$622,000; CN$,985,000, or a total of CN$2,060,000 in the past three years. The debenture issue will be sold through the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and Benjamin and Potts. The proceeds will be used to construct warehouses.

*

Kang Lang-chu, a noted Tibetan scholar, was killed by Japanese air-bombs at Chungking, when his office was bombed during a raid on July 6. Mr. Kang was in a dugout, but ran to his office to save his papers. A second wave of bombers appeared before he had time to run back to the dugout. His body was blown to bits, the only part left being his left leg and a yellow Tibetan boot, which he was wearing. His associates in the Mongolian-Tibetan Affairs Commission had reported him missing and later identified the leg as part of his body.

*

Lieut.-Col. Donald Curtis has been appointed Executive Officer of the U. S. Fourth Marines in succession to Lieut.-Col. Wynn, who returned to the United States this week. Lieut.-Col. Curtis arrived in Shanghai in August last year and served as commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion. He was graduated from Annapolis in 1917 and served at various posts in the U. S. and at Hawaii. He was in Shanghai in 1930 and served aboard the USS Houston for three years, following which he was transferred to the Navy Department at Washington.

*

Nine child claimants for the honor of being the reincarnation of the late Panchen Lama, spiritual ruler of Tibet, have been discovered in widely scattered regions of Hsikang, Chinghai (Kokonor) and in Tibet, according to statement of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee at Chungking on July 15. The selection of the child for the honor of the real reincarnation, will be made by drawing lots under official auspices at Lhasa, capital of Tibet.

According to a **Kuomin** dispatch from Chungking on July 13, the Supreme National Defense Council has completed all preparations for the convocation of the National People's Congress, the date of which will shortly be announced.

*

**The Central China Post,** edited by a Briton, H. J. Archibald, and the only English-language paper in Hankow, was forced to cease publication on July 14, when the employes went on strike demanding higher pay and shorter hours. The paper been published in Hankow for many years.

*

Richard Steiner, 71-year-old German Jewish refugee, who was proprietor of an art shop on Avenue Joffre, committed suicide by hanging himself in his bedroom at 1160 Ave. Joffre. He left no letter giving a reason for his act, but on the previous day had telephoned to the French police and told them he had been robbed of US$200.

*

A Chinese chauffeur named Liu Hang-ming, employed by a Japanese concern, was sentenced to 4 years and 10 months in jail in the First Special District Court last week, on a charge of intentional violation of traffic regulations and negligence of duty causing the death of a 16-year-old Chinese girl named Miss Nee Kun-dee. According to the testimony the Chinese chauffeur had only obtained his license three months ago. On June 25 as he was driving his truck on Ward Road, he intentionally swerved to the opposite side of the road in order to frighten the little girl, who was riding a bicycle. He lost control of his vehicle and struck the girl causing her death.

*

Mayor Chen Kung-po of the Chinese Special Municipal Government has inaugurated a campaign to raise $600,000 for the purpose of erecting a bronze statue of Dr. Sun Yat-sen at the Civic Center to replace the one standing at the rear of the Administration Building, which—stated the report—"disappeared during the hostilities." Mayor Chen said that the drive for money to construct a new statue would be conducted in China and Japan, "and he thought that the Japanese should contribute half of the sum." Mayor Chen probably had in mind pictures which were distributed during the Sino-Japanese hostilities showing the Japanese in the act of wrapping up and boxing the large bronze statue of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, which had been pulled from its pedestal after the Japanese occupied the area. What became of the statue is still a mystery but one would not expect the Mayor to enlarge on the subject.

*

The Burma Railway will be completed in 18 months according to reports from Kunming, which were received in Shanghai this week. Arrangements for supplies of ties have been made with timber interests in the Philippines, which is expected to speed up construction. Chinese engineers in charge of the construction of the earthwork have promised to have more than 100,000 men on the job by September when the rainly season ceases. Elaborate preparations have been made to cope with the malaria situation, which has always been the worst handicap to labor activities in that area. Fear was expressed in some circles at Kunming that the transportation of railway materials over the Burma highway, for the new railway, might handicap the transport of other materials. However, work is shortly expected to start on extensive improvements on the Burma highway, which will lead to a tripling of the road's traffic capacity. The most important work is the asphalting of the road for its entire length. Large quantities of asphalt have already been shipped to Rangoon from Trinidad for this purpose. A new organization known as China Defense Supplies, Inc., recently was formed for the purpose of speeding up shipments on the highway.

# New Books of Interest in the Far East

## Jungle Adventures

**NORTH OF SINGAPORE—By Carveth Wells. Robert M. McBride and Co., New York, 1940. Price U.S.$3.00.**

Author of more than a dozen successful travel books and a Fellow of the Geographical Society, Carveth Wells is an expert on life in the Malay jungle where he spent six long years, to the detriment of his health, surveying a railroad for the British Government. When he left Malaya for the United States he was stranded, without funds and almost dying. By chance he took up lecturing and found, to his surprise, that most of his stories of the Malay jungle were doubted. Some twenty years later, in the summer of 1939, an opportunity came for an expedition to Malaya and he took it, his chief aim being to bring back proof, on movie film, of the strange things he had seen there. "North of Singapore" is the story of that expedition.

The first country Carveth Wells revisits on his trip is Japan, deep in the throes of war, and he finds the country even stranger than he did two decades ago. There is a visit to that primitive tribe of unknown origin, the hairy Ainus, remnants of Japan's stone age; seeing girls dive for oysters with which to make Mikimoto's cultured pearls; fishing by night with cormorants; staying in quaint out-of-the-way inns and living Japanese style. Before reaching his goal on a ship bound for Singapore via the Philippines, he finds adventure and many puzzling things while traveling in Korea, Manchukuo and China; and he experiences a typhoon.

His descriptions and impressions of Malaya are colorful and real, his observations detailed and accurate. Of especial interest are his comparisons of today with the life and the world out there as it was twenty-three years ago. He finds fine railroads and roads, increased speed in transportation, and modernization in the cities, but to his joy he discovers that up-country the same primitive customs prevail while the jungle remains as paradoxical as ever with fish that climb trees and fight on land, flying foxes, savages that live in trees even though they now ride in motor-boats up the river, and lizards that walk upside down. He spends a short time with Theodore Hubback, the famous jungleman who has lived in the Malay jungle for over forty years, listening to hair-raising tales while seeing some of his thrilling movies of wild animal life.

While wandering through the jungle he comes across the aborigines of the Malay Peninsula, the Semang, and the Sakai, and cannibals from Sumatra who are endeavoring to convert these wild people to Christianity. Carveth Wells relates many unusual facts about the wild animals and their habits which are fantastic but true. Once again he gets intimately acquainted with elephants, encounters dangerous snakes, and captures a plandok. He enjoys the private thrill of speeding in a specially chartered coach over the tracks of the railroad he helped to survey and construct, of seeing old landmarks and renewing old friendships.

After brief visits to India, Egypt and European countries, he returns home, having survived typhoons, floods, pestilence and the dangers of war, to say nothing of the dangers he experienced from wild animals and disease, in the jungle.

In one of his earlier books, "Six Years in the Malay Jungle," Mr. Wells gave an entertaining account of his previous experiences, but in the book under review there is no duplication, for it is written by a man who has spent the intervening twenty-three years traveling the world over on expeditions, discovering the unknown, always in search of truth that is stranger than fiction.

For those who are more interested, there is a very complete appendix on Malaya, giving geographical facts and useful statistics.

Most notable about this book—which is one of the best he has yet written—is the straighforward, simple style in which he writes, presenting his vast store of knowledge of the Malayan jungle land, and all that lives there, as though treating everyday facts instead of a queer world where everything is still topsy-turvy. Photographs taken by his wife Zetta, who accompanied him on this expedition, lavishly illustrate his vivid word pictures.

As Carveth Wells writes in conclusion: "If anyone ever doubts that Truth is far stranger than Fiction let him do as we did and tramp through the jungles of Malaya, North of Singapore."

SYLVIA BRADSHAW

## Defying Tradition

**GIRL REBEL—The Autobiography of Hsieh Pingying, translated by Adet and Anor Lin; The John Day Company, New York; 270 pages; price, U.S.$2.50.**

The story of the girl soldier Hsieh Pingying is in its broader aspects the story of thousands of Chinese girls of the new generation, girls who rebel against foot-binding, childhood betrothal and the family domination exemplified by the more outmoded features of the family system.

There are thousands of Hsieh Pingyings in spirit, although few have so far cast tradition aside as to become uniformed soldiers in China's struggle for survival.

Miss Hsieh's childhood and subsequent emancipation from parental control in many ways parallels the experiences of Haru Matsui, the Japanese iconoclast who has recently published a similarly revealing autobiography entitled "Restless Wave." Miss Matsui, like Miss Hsieh, was the daughter of a professor; she too was given a more liberal education than was traditionally permitted to girl students in her country; she too rebelled against being betrothed to a man not of her personal choice; she too ran away from home and cut family ties in order to live her own life.

Hsieh Pingying's military career does not date from the Sino-Japanese hostilities. She joined the Nationalist movement in 1927 and wore the uniform of revolution until the Nationalist Government's purge, when hundreds if not thousands of Chinese patriots were ruthlessly liquidated or imprisoned on the suspicion that they were Communists or Communist sympathizers. To escape arrest, she discarded her uniform and returned to her home where she became a virtual prisoner when she refused to acquiesce in a marriage to a man to

交通銀行

上海分行

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

SHANGHAI BRANCH:

999 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai

*With Branches and Sub-branches throughout China and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of Banking business transacted, including Savings and Trust business.*

LOCAL SUB-BRANCHES:

438 Nanking Road
228 Boulevard de Deux Republiques
1708 Bubbling Well Road
889 Avenue Joffre

# In the United States Court for China

| | |
|---|---|
| AGAPITO YRABDOLAZA CELIS, *Plaintiff*, vs. TACIANA LAGUADOR CELIS, *Defendant.* | Cause No. 4598<br>Civil No. 2477<br>ORDER<br>Filed at Shanghai, China,<br>July 3rd, 1941.<br>WILLIAM T. COLLINS<br>Clerk. |

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, Messrs. Rodger & Wiener, has this third day of March, 1941, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 3rd day of July, 1941, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 3rd day of July, 1941, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant is a non-resident of this District, and that defendant's last known address was Lucena, Tayabas Province, Philippine Islands.

NOW THEREFORE, it is this 3rd day of July, 1941, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the China Weekly Review, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 26th day of July, 1941, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By the Court,

MILTON J. HELMICK,
*Judge.*

A.B.C. PRESS, SHANGHAI
Printing
in all its Branches
Your work should bear our imprint

Subscribe to
THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
$35.00 per year

whom she had been betrothed before she was weaned.

Eventually she was forced to go through with the marriage which, however, was never consummated in the physical sense. Miss Hsieh after a few months of rebellious life with the family of her husband, ran away and became a teacher. Later, in the tradition of an emancipated youth which had helter skelter discarded the sanctity of marriage vows along with foot-binding, and a miscellany of so-called social evils, the girl soldier lived with a student lover in Peiping. The child born of this union eventually was appropriated by the father's family.

The author's romance was short-lived. When war broke out she again donned a uniform and is now on the Chinese war front in the Northwest.

"Girl Rebel" is translated by Adet and Anor Lin, aged 16 and 13, respectively, daughters of the distinguished Chinese author Lin Yu-tang, who has contributed an introduction to the book.

Miss Hsieh's war diaries, which are the concluding passages of the book, give a vivid picture of her life at the war front. The style of the book is extremely simple and in places juvenile. But its sincerity and authenticity never appear open to question.

Other books by the author include "War Diary (1928)" and her "New War Diary (1938)."

V. K.

## Shanghai Directory

The Shanghai Directory for 1941, being the July edition of the China Hong List, made its appearance this week in the familiar red covers. It carries the usual bulky budget of information which for many years has made this semi-annual volume an almost indispensable book of reference for businessmen and others having interests in Shanghai and other parts of China. The alphabetical directory of Shanghai firms occupies 340 of the 627 pages and is followed by a list of agents, and another of mercantile marine officers on coast and river steamers trading to and from Shanghai. The volume is completed by a "Who's Who," Street Directory and Residents Directory. On sale for Ch.$25.00, the new volume can be obtained from the publishers, North-China Daily News and Herald, Ltd., 17 The Bund and all booksellers.

## Revue Nationale Chinoise

Main features of the July issue of **La Revue Nationale Chinoise**, local French-language monthly, are: "A Travelling Philosopher—Pierre Poivre in Annam, 1749-1750," an account of the life and achievements of one of France's foremost colonial pioneers; "French Contributions to the Progress of Medicine," a survey of the medical exhibition held at the Aurora University and which has now been transferred to the Heude Museum; "Observations on Colonial Medicine," things seen in Equatorial Africa, illustrated with many photographs and drawings; "The Banned King," condensed from a new novel by Marcel Gaulthier based on historic events in 19th century Indo-China; "Intellectual Life in Indo-China," a survey of the results of scientific research in various fields.

Rich and varied information on political, economic and general questions, as well as book reviews and a Far Eastern press review, complete the issue.

TYPEWRITERS, AUTOMOBILES Bought, Sold, Rented, Repaired & Rebuilt, HERMES BABY Dealers Bartlett Yung Co., 132 Kiangse Road, Tel. 11875, Garage End of Lane 749, Yu Yuen Road, Tel. 20349.

## Sassoon Urges Union of U.S. and Great Britain

Returning to Shanghai July 10 on the President Pierce for a stopover between the United States and India, Sir Victor Sassoon, Brititsh financier, gave newspapermen his opinions on everything from a proposed American marriage with Britain to the kind of a world that will exist after the war.

He advocated a close Anglo-American union of federation with Britain so that they may cooperate more closely in fighthing Hitler. Moreover, he believed this to be the only way in which the United States world be able to preserve its interests in South America once the war is over. Hitler, he charged, is planning to wean Latin America away from the United States after he has defeated Russia and England.

Expressing no surprise over the Soviet-German war, Sir Victor stated that Japanese friends had told him of the impending conflict last winter, at which time it the Germans were scheduled to attack in the fall. Favorable weather conditions were responsible for the earlier attack, he opined.

Sir Victor further declared that Japan cannot fight the United States without committing "suicide." He also asserted that Germany is angling for the Japanese navy, for which he is willing to concede Nipponese control of Australiai, India, China, Indo-China, and the South Seas. Later, the Germans would turn against the Japanese, he believed.

GROWING GIRLS NEED THIS TONIC

Girls in their 'teens need rich, red blood to keep them in health and ensure development into robust womanhood. If the blood is thin the nerves will be undernourished and the general health will suffer. Health and happiness in later life is the reward for attention to the demands of the blood.

A reliable tonic for the blood and nerves which has helped many young girls when approaching womanhood is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which increase the blood in quality and quantity.

Parents, if you are worried over your daughters' health, if they are pale, listless, complain of pains in back and limbs, lack strength and appetite, see what beneficial effects a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will have. They are equally good for anaemic adult sufferers, both men and women.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Obtainable at all Chemists.

SWAN, CULBERTSON & FRITZ

*Investment Bankers and Brokers in Securities and Commodities.*

*Daily New York and London Stock Exchange Service.*

Sassoon House Telephone 11200

# THE CENTRAL TRUST OF CHINA

**HEAD OFFICE:**

**CHUNGKING**

WITH BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CHINA, THE TRUST IS WELL EQUIPPED TO TRANSACT TRUST BUSINESS OF VARIOUS KINDS, INCLUDING SAVINGS INSURANCE, EXPORTS, ETC.

●

**TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:**

**5665 CHUNGKING**

# THE FARMERS BANK OF CHINA

Paid up Capital: - - - - $10,000,000.00
Reserve Funds: - - - - $25,200,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
CHUNGKING

Telegraphic Address:
"FARMERBANK"
CHUNGKING

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CHINA

*Farm Loans Granted and Banking Business of Every Description Transacted.*

SOME PUBLICATIONS
OF
## THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

"SHANGHAI—CITY OF REFUGE," written by Anna Ginsbourg—deals largely with the problem of Jewish refugees from Germany, who now reside in Shanghai but also covers the historical aspects of Shanghai as a "city of refuge" since the establishment of the foreign settlements nearly a century ago. Illustrated, 40 pages, well bound, with new picture of Shanghai Bund. Price . . . . . $ 7.00

"DAY-TO-DAY RECORD OF THE SINO-JAPANESE HOSTILITIES," covering outstanding developments in fields of diplomacy and military affairs, 5 volumes, issued to date, each 150 to 160 pages, 5½" × 7½" Each vol. $4. all five . . . . . $20.00

"JAPAN'S WAR ON AMERICAN AND OTHER FOREIGN BUSINESS IN CHINA," 74-page booklet containing factual information concerning losses suffered by foreign commercial and industrial concerns, amounting to more than eight hundred million dollars $ 1.00

"WHO'S WHO IN CHINA," containing biographies of most of China's political, commercial and professional leaders, 800 pages . . . . . $20.00

Supplement to Who's Who, which brings the last (5th edition) up to date, over 100 pages . . . $ 8.00

Who's Who (5th edition) and Supplement . . . $25.00

"CHINA'S FATE AND AMERICA'S FUTURE," 20-page booklet by Julean Arnold, U.S. Commercial Attache, dealing with the effect of the Sino-Japanese crisis upon American business and other interests in the Far East . . . . . $ 1.00

"SINKIANG. CHINA'S GATEWAY TO THE WEST," interesting 24-page booklet dealing with China's most western province . . . . . $ 1.00

"THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW," devoted to political, economic and social developments in China and the Far East, now in its 23rd year of publication. Subscription price, one year (52 issues) including postage . . . . . $35.00

Send orders directly to our office at Shanghai or to any recognized magazine agency. Payment may be made by Check, Draft, Postal or Express Money Order.

(Prices quoted in Chinese National Currency)

## THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

160 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China.



## SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

(In China)

*Send The China Weekly Review For*

☐ One Year (52 issues) at $35
☐ Two Years (104 issues) at $68
☐ Half Year (26 issues) at $18

Two one year subscriptions to different individuals may be sent at the two year rate of $68.

*(Subscription rates in foreign countries appear on title page)*

TO

NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
.....

•

NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
.....

•

*And Send Bill To*

NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
.....

Mail This Coupon to

**The China Weekly Review**

160 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China



Hard-fisted,
Swashbuckling,
Gallant

Captain Easy

Off on Another
Great Adventure!

*in*

"WASH TUBBS"

*READ IT DAILY*

*in*

The China Press

2

# THE

# CENTRAL BANK OF CHINA

## A BANKERS' BANK

HEAD OFFICE . . . . . CHUNGKING

SHANGHAI BRANCH . . . . . TEL. 76199

SHANGHAI SUB-BRANCH . . . . TEL. 60085

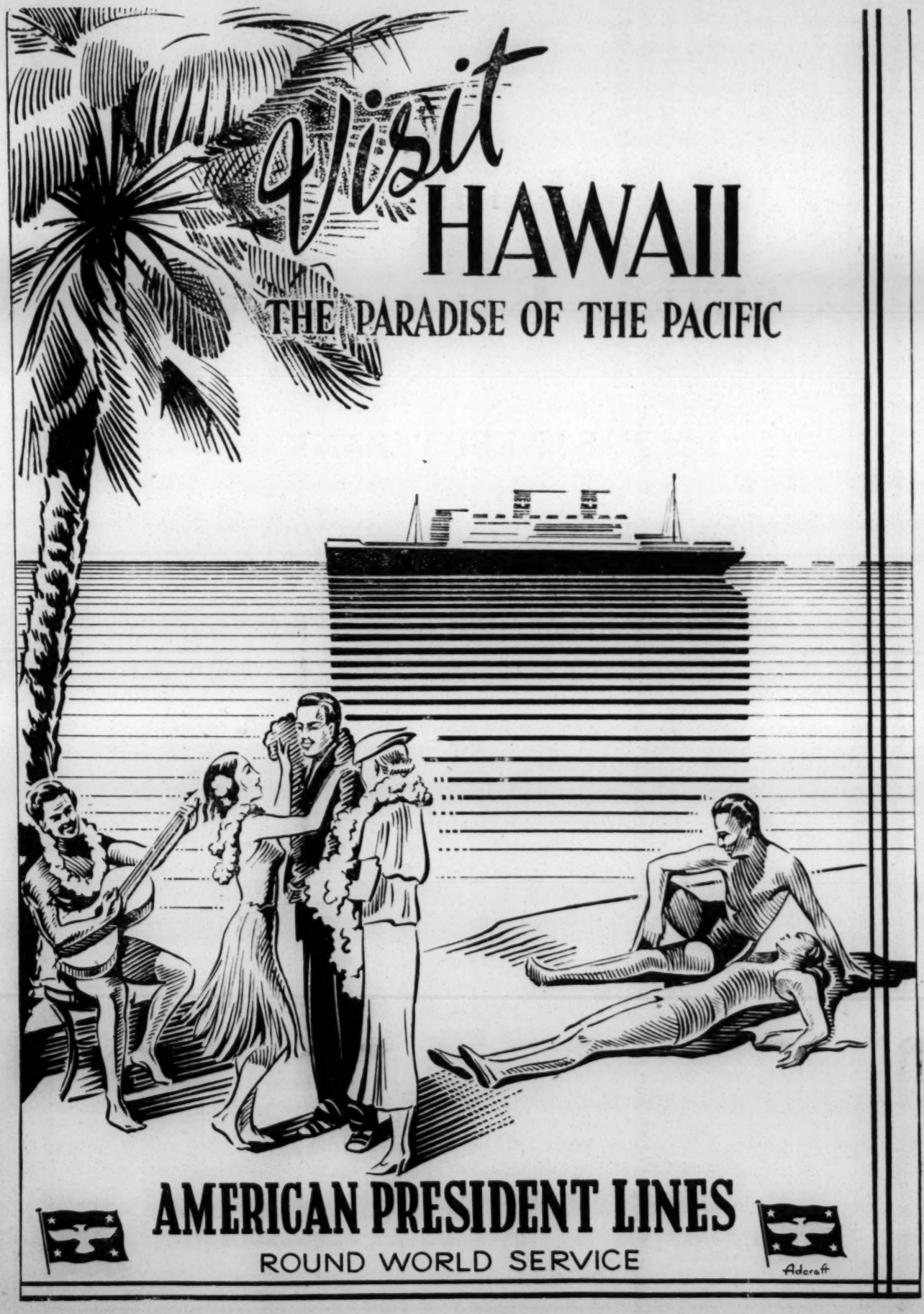
---

**Branches throughout China**

*Foreign Correspondents and Agencies in all principal countries of the world.*

●

**Cable Address: "GOVERNBANK"**




中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China